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Pausa 29, 1897 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(Fifteenth Session)

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LOK SABHA

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

OBITUARY REFERENCE

Mr. Speaker: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Giani Gurmukh Singh Musafir, who passed away yesterday morning at New Delhi at the age of 77.

A veteran Parliamentarian, Musafirji entered the Central Legislature as Member of the Constituent Assembly in 1947 and was successively elected to Provisional Parliament, First Second and Third Lok Sabha. He resigned from Lok Sabha in 1966 to assume the office of the first Chief Minister of Punjab, after the formation of a separate Punjabi-speaking State, and held that office during the years 1966-67. He was a Member of the Punjab Legislative Council during the years 1966-68. He was elected to Rajya Sabha in 1968 and again in 1974 and, at the time of his death, was a sitting Member of that House of great patriot and front-rank freedom fighter, he suffered imprisonment several times during the freedom struggle. He started his career as a journalist and was the author of a number of books. He represented India in several international peace and literary conferences. A soft-spoken and amiable person, he was a dedicated social worker. He had been taking active interest in the proceedings of Parliament, and all his speeches were full of zeal and dedication to the ideals cherished by him. In his death the country has lost a champion of the poor and down-trodden and renowned literary figure.

We deeply mourn the loss of this friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolence to the bereaved family.

The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

Regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi

*161. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Power Committee appointed to look into the question of regularisation of unauthorised colonies in Delhi has since submitted its report; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) and (b). The report received is as yet under examination of the Government.

श्री शशि भूषण हाई पावर्ड कमेटी की रिपोर्ट क्या अब तक तैयार नहीं हुई है ? अगर तैयार हो गई है तो उसको संसद में कब तक रखने का आपका इरादा है ?

मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि कितनी अनधिकृत बस्तियां दिल्ली में हैं और उन में कितनी बस्तियों को नियमित किया गया है ? 1972 में इस अप्रैल को मंत्री महोदय ने

जिन बस्तियों को नियमित करार देने की यहां घोषणा की थी डी डी ए द्वारा और कारपोरेशन के द्वारा क्या उनको नियमित घोषित कर दिया गया है यदि नहीं, तो उनकी स्थिति अब क्या है तथा उनकी तादाद कितनी है ? ये जो बस्तियां हैं उन पर अभी तक सुविधायें प्रदान करने पर कितना पैसा खर्च किया जा चुका है, पानी, बिजली सड़कों पर कितना खर्च किया जा चुका है और कितने आदमी इन बस्तियों में रहते हैं ? इन बस्तियों के सम्बन्ध में आज आपका नया आश्वासन क्या है, यह मैं आप से जानना चहता हूं ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: I have already submitted that the Report of the Committee has been received and is under the examination of the Government. Regarding placing of the Report on the Table of the House, I can only say after the Government has considered it.

Now, Sir, with regard to the number of colonies which the hon. Member has asked, a survey was conducted twice, in 1966-67 and later on in 1972 and some colonies were regularised. The total number of colonies according to both the surveys—I mean survey of unapproved colonies—in 1966-67 and the survey conducted in 1972 was 359. But, I would not say that this is the exact number because some unapproved colonies have been coming into existence even after that. Out of these, in 1966-67, 171 colonies were regularised.

As far as the number of people living in these colonies is concerned, no precise survey of the number of population has been made and the population is also varying from time to time. But, I would say that a very large number of people, may be some lakhs of people, are living in these colonies.

As far as the amenities are concerned, I cannot say how much of amount on the total was spent. But, in some of these colonies, some amenities were provided for. I do not know what the Minister had said in 1972 to which the hon. Member is now referring. The whole matter is under examination of the Government and Committee Report has been received.

श्री शशि भूषण: दस अप्रैल, 1972 को घोषणा का जो मैंने जिक्र किया है उसका ब्यौरा मेरे पास है । कारपोरेशन ने और डी डी ए ने कुछ इलाकों को, कुछ यमुना पार बस्तियों को नियमित करना था । हाई पावर्ड कमेटी बनी है और उसने फैसला भी ले लिया । आपके दफ्तर में हजारों आदमी काम करते है, डी डी ए और कारपोरेशन में भी हजारों आदमी काम करते हैं, तो क्या कारण है कि दिल्ली का ब्यौरा आप अब तक तैयार नहीं कर सके हैं । यह पता नहीं लगा सके है कि कितने लाख आदमी इन अनआथोराइज्ड कालोनीज में बसते है, 1971-72 में कितने रहते थे ? उन लोगों को आश्वासन दिया गया था कि अब उन कालोनीज को तोड़ा नहीं जाएगा । प्रधान मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया, मंत्री महोदय ने, जब यह मंत्री नही थे, उन्होंने दिया, इनके पहले मंत्री जो थे उन्होने दिया । कौन सी नई पालिसी बनती है इसके बारे में पंद्रह बीस लाख लोग चिन्तित है, परेशान हैं उनको पता नही है कि किन को तोड़ा जाएगा । हजारों लाखों आपने खर्च किया है, करोड़ों खर्च करते हैं । फिर भी किसी प्रश्न का उत्तर ही आपने नही दिया । कितनी कालोनीज हैं, कितने लोग इन में हैं, कितना एमेनेटीज पर, सड़कों, बिजली, पानी आदि पर आपने खर्च किया है ? उसका कोई हिसाब ही नही है । इन प्रश्नों का उत्तर तो तैयार कर के मंत्री महोदय को लाना चाहिये था इतना बड़ा स्टाफ है नके पास, साठ करोड़ का यह देश है, इतनी बड़ी सरकार है । फिर भी तैयारी कर के नहीं लाए हैं ।

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, to the best of my capacity, I shall answer the question which the hon. Member is asking. I have already stated the precise number of colonies—171 colonies—which were regularised Some of these colonies are located in the trans-Yamuna area I wish to make one thing clear. The whole question is under examination of the Government and Government is interested in housing the people and noted housing the people. That has been and that continues to be the approach of the Government. Also one thing I would like to say That is this It is wrong that demolitions for the sake of demolition are being made in unapproved colonies as such Wherever it is for develoment purposes, for execution of certain schemes and for compulsive public interest like roads, like schools and like other things, certain things need to be done. And they have been done and they will be done in the interest of the public and, in those cases, alternate accommodation has been provided to the people.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल केंद्रीय कमेटी की दो मीटिंगे हुई और मेरी जानकारी मे यह तय हुआ कि जब तक पूरा फैसला न हो जाए तब तक किसी के भी मकान को हाथ न लगाया जाए जब ऐसी बात थी तो उसके बाद भी मैं जानना चाहता हू कि कमेटी के सामने जब वह चीज आई तो डी डी ए या प्राइवेट लैंडज पर जो अनआथोराइज्ड कोलोनिज थी क्या उनको तोडा गया था या मास्टर प्लान मे जिन को रिहायशी जगह दिखाया गया था और जैसा कि सुझाव दिया गया था कि मास्टर प्लान मे रेजीडेशल एरिया जहां जहां दिखा गया है वहां पर उन कालोनीज को जब तक कोई फैसला न हो जाए, उनको हाथ न लगाया जाए, फिर भी डी डी ए ने उनके विरूद्ध कार्रवाई की ?

SHRI H K. L. BHAGAT: Sir, although I have already submitted yet I would like to elaborate a little further, that is, the 'operation clearance' or 'operation re-settlement' which is being done in Delhi is not 'operation demolition'.

श्री शशि भूषण : उनका प्रश्न हिन्दी में है, आप हिन्दी मे जवाब दीजिये ।

श्री एच० के० एल० भगत : मैं सदस्य को जानकारी के लिये बताना चाहता हूं कि इस समय जो दिल्ली के लोगों को पक्के तौर पर बसाने का काम और कायदे के मुताबिक जो दिल्ली के डवलपमेंट की स्कीम का काम हो रहा है वह कोई इस ख्याल से नही किया जा रहा है लोगों को अन-अथौराइज्ड कालोनी से ही हटाना है । अन-अथौराइज्ड कालोनीज के अलावा बहुत सी जगह है । वहां से लोगों को हटाकर उनको दूसरी जगह पक्के तौर पर बसाने का काम हो रहा है और वहा पर पब्लिक एमेनिटीज के लिये काम किया गया है । यह नही है कि अन-अथौराइज्ड कालोनीज के खिलाफ वार आफ डिमौलीशन कर दिया गया है । यह कहना गलत है । सरकार की जनता से पूरी हमदर्दी है ।

जिस कमेटी की बैठक का मेम्बर जिक्र कर रहे है, उसका मुझे इल्म नही है । एक मीटिंग मिनिस्टर साहब ने दिल्ली के एम०पीज का व्यू जानने के लिये बुलाई थी ।

श्री दलीप सिंह : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हू कि जब वह मंत्री नही थे तो उन्होंने दिल्ली की अन-अथौराइज्ड कालोनीज के बारे मे एक नोट तैयार किया था और उनकी यह राय थी कि वह सब को बचाना चाहते थे । यहा पर एलान किया गया था कि जून 1972 तक जो कालोनीज बनी हैं । उनमें से कोई भी नही गिराई जायेगी । तो क्या मंत्री महोदय की आज भी वही राय है जो मंत्री बनने से पहले थी, या कुछ और है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इसका उत्तर देने की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Coconut Disease

+

*163. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:
SHRIMATI PARVATHI KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that coconut trees in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are afflicted with disease; and

(b) if so, whether Government have taken steps to curb this disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) Coconut trees in Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh are affected by one or more diseases like root wilt, bud rot, leaf rot, stem bleeding, Ganoderma root rot, Tathipakka, bacterial blight and pestalotia leaf disease.

(b) The State Governments are undertaking intensive belt area spraying compre hensive spraying rejuvenation of diseased plants, provision of subsidy for chemicals and pesticides, mass control operations and extension efforts. The Government of India are implementing schemes for rejuvenation of diseased plants, production and distribution of hybrid coconut seedlings and establishment of coconut nursery. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research is carrying out research on coconut diseases and investigations for identifying varieties less susceptible to diseases.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: In the statement the hon. Minister has admitted that there are various diseases affecting coconut trees resulting in bringing down the production of coconut in various States I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not a fact that the research and various other things undertaken by various agencies of the Government to fight disease could not produce any result so far and coconut production in five of the districts of Kerala has been badly affected?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: It is true that the disease has affected almost one third area of coconut in Kerala. Sir, I would not like to make a tall claim that research has found solution to all problems of coconut trees but a considerable headway has been made by way of evolving new varieties which are less susceptible to diseases. I think the way we are trying to spread the new varieties will ultimately provide solution Many other steps have been taken and the State Government as well as the Government of India is seized of this matter and, I think, the research organisations are aware of both the shortcomings and positive achievements.

SHRI C K. CHANDRAPPAN: Sir, in view of the fact that the Government has explained that certain disease resistent varieties of coconut trees have been produced in the Research Institute in Kasarkode and Kayamkulam, whether the Government would take steps to replant the disease affected trees, that is most of the disease-affected trees, in Kerala in a phased and planned manner with a co-ordinated scheme? Whether any proposal to that effect had come from the Kerala Government and in that case what is the reaction of the Union Government towards that proposal?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Kerala Government has taken a number of steps. They have also submitted to us a scheme but since the scheme involved a very large subsidy element, we have advised the State Government to reframe the scheme. We are not opposed if there is some element of subsidy because coconut is

a very important crop in the economy of Kerala and some of the other coastal States. We are awaiting now the revised scheme from the Kerala Government and then we will take up that with the Planning Commission and Finance and I do hope that we will be in a position to have a fairly feasible good proposition.

Prices of Fertilizers and their Adequate Supply

165. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the proposal under consideration of Government to bring down the prices of fertilizers and to ensure their adequate supply?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE). The prices of fertilisers were reduced very recently and its impact on consumption is being watched.

In order to ensure adequate supply of fertilisers in the country, Government have taken a number of steps which include adequate imports, optimising indigenous production of fertilisers, streamlining of distribution credit and taking the fertilisers to the points nearest to consumption centres.

श्री शशि भूषण: मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि आप कितना फर्टिलाइजर इम्पोर्ट कर रहे हैं और कितनी डिमांड है ? अपने देश में इसकी कितनी प्रोडक्शन और बढ़ सकेगी, इसके बारे में क्या अनुमान है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE: Sir, the production is coming up much faster as compared to the past and this year perhaps the total production of nitrogenous fertiliser is likely to exceed 15 lakh tonnes and production of P25 that is, Phosphorous Pentoxide is likely to be about 3 lakh tonnes. But the total requirement of NPP is about 30 to 32 lakh tonnes as worked out by my Ministry. We have a very sizeable carry-over stock and for the rest naturally we have committed to imports or so. So, by and large, the availability would not present any problem.

श्री शशि भूषण : कितनी नई फैक्टरीज को इसके लिये लाइसेंस दिये जा रहे हैं ? कुछ कंपनियां खाद में मिलावट करती हैं, खास तौर पर डी०सी०एम० कैमिकल्स का एक केस पकडा गया कि उन्होंने खाद में मिलावट कर के लोगों को बांटा है । आगे मिलावट न हो सके और इसमें महंगाई न बढ़ सके, सरकार इस बारे में क्या कर रही है और जो मिलावट करने वाले, उनके लिये क्या सजा मुकर्रर की गई है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: For licensing of fertiliser factories, the hon Member will please put this question to the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers. As far as fertilisers are concerned, there is the Fertiliser Control Order and the State Governments are given adequate powers to take action if anybody indulges in malpractice by contravening price levels for which price is regulated under the Fertiliser Control Order or if there is any adulteration, criminal action can be taken against the parties. In Punjab some of the parties have indulged in malpractices and action has been initiated. But about the particular question, if there is any specific case in the knowledge of the hon. Member, he may know it, but I am not aware of it.

SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA: The hon Minister has referred to the reduction in the fertiliser price. May I know that in view of the fact that this reduction has resulted in heavy losses being sustained by marketing agencies, particularly co-operative marketing agencies in the country, whether it is within the contemplation of the Government to make good those losses? If so, how and when?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: No, Sir. Government has no scheme

now. In fact some of the co-operatives benefited very much when the prices were increased. I think it has now been evened out. In view of this, there is no proposal before the Government of India now.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या कृषि मंत्री बतायेंगे कि किसानों की उपज के भाव जिस दर्जे तक कम हो रहे हैं, क्या सरकार उन की खरीद की चीजों, जिन में खाद भी शामिल है, के दाम भी उसी अनुपात से कम करने पर विचार कर रही है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, we have already effected reduction in prices of both the nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilisers. That has been the assessment of my Ministry and the reports we get from the State Governments is that the off take has increased recently very much and at the moment Government have no specific proposal to reduce the prices again, though we continue to watch the situation. But there is no proposal at the moment for reduction of fertiliser prices.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि फर्टीलाइजर, और विशेषकर नाइट्रोजन, के दामों में कुछ कमी की गई है । जब पिछले वर्ष नाइट्रोजन के दाम 150 रुपये प्रति-टन कम किये गये थे, तो ग्रो-मोर फर्टीलाइजर, जो यूरिया और पोटाश का मिक्सचर होता है, के भाव 153 रुपये प्रति-बोरी थे । इस वर्ष जब नाइट्रोजन के दाम कम हुए हैं, तो ग्रो-मोर फर्टीलाइजर के दाम 164 रुपये प्रति-बोरी हो गये हैं । इस का क्या कारण है ? इस वर्ष सरकार ने यह घोषणा तब की है कि नाइट्रोजन के दाम घटाये जा रहे हैं, जब किसान खेती में खाद डाल चुके हैं । इस स्थिति में किसानों को इससे क्या राहत मिलने जा रही है

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Sir, the prices of nitrogenous fertiliser were reduced in the month of July Though one may say that it was a little late for kharif season, the farmers have taken advantage of this reduction.

श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : किसान पहले ज्यादा दामों पर ले चुके हैं ।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as this fertiliser is concerned at any point of time this difficulty would be there, but the reduction had been there.

Increase in Agricultural Tariff for consumption of Electricity

*166 SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether the steep increase in agricultural tariff for consumption of electricity is likely to hit agricultural production and economy, particularly in regard to small and marginal farms and deep-well irrigation areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): No Sir The increase in agricultural tariff for electricity is not likely to hit agricultural production and economy

SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY: Mr Speaker, Sir, I regret to say that this question which I had given notice of has been mutilated with the result that we are not in a position to know the information we asked for, particularly with regard to the increase in the agricultural tariff I hope the Minister will make a statement available. Anyway I would like to put a supplementary. Sir, the Minister has confidently stated that it would not affect agricultural production but with the practical

and field experience that we have, it is quite contrary in regard to Andhra Pradesh where agricultural tariff by way of meter charges and service charges has been increased, as much as 100 per cent in the recent months, with the result that thousands and thousands of the marginal farmers using electricity for agricultural purposes have been driven to the courts to seek protection. May I know, in this connection, whether the increase in the tariff of agricultural input will not hit agricultural production? Whether the Ministry in its innocence believes that 2 and 2 make 3 and not 4? We know that the cost of inputs has been increased. How can you assert that it will not affect the agricultural production in the country?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have answered this question. But with reference to the hon. Member's query whether the increase in the electricity tariff will advrsely affect the agricultural production, my Ministry's views and the Government of India's views are that it will not affect the agricultural production. It is well-known that the hon. Member knows this very well because he knows a lot about rural areas problems. The Electricity Boards in the country by and large have been incurring losses by way of supplying electricity to the rural areas for agriculture.

The Planning Commission and the Government of India have been bringing to the notice of the State Governments that the Electricity Board should at least be in a position to make both ends meet because otherwise what will happen to the expansion programmes, the programme of giving connection to other farmers who are still to be covered will get affected and only a small section of farmers will get the benefit

SHRI P NARASIMHA REDDY: I regret that the farmers should pay for the inefficiency of the Eelectricity boards and the losses incurred by them. If this criterion is applied, we do not know where we will end. In generation, distribution and various other aspects, they are giving room for all these losses which consumers have been pointing out. Will the minister explain how this sort of price increase in inputs is consistent with the 20 point economic programme which aims at increasing agricultural productivity and production, particularly for the large proportion of marginal farmers who are directly hit by the increase in input prices, resulting in abandonment of farms and exodus to the towns?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I seek your protection. The main question relates to electricity tariff. He is asking about the general prices policy about inputs.

MR. SPEAKER: You can answer whether increase in electricity rates has led to abandonment of farms.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: A very large number of farmers still continue to use diesel engine sets whose cost of operation is two to three times more than the enhanced electricity rate. Therefore, to say that the present rates are uneconomic would not be correct.

Land Census

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*167 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:

SHRI D. D. DESAI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state.

(a) the significant features revealed in Land Census, 1970-71;

(b) the reaction of Government on those trends; and

(c) steps contemplated to improve data-collection system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) The following are some of the salient features of the Agricultural Census 1970-71.

1. There are 70.5 million operational holdings in Indian agriculture operating over an aggregate area of 162 million hectares of land. The average size of the holdings is 2.30 hectares out of which the net area under cultivation is 2.06 hectares.

2. The aggregate of 70.5* million holdings is made up of —12.4 million wholly irrigated holdings operating over an area of 12.1 million hectares —17 million partly irrigated holdings covering an aggregate area of 46 million hectares of which the irrigated component adds upto 17 million hectares, and —41 million wholly unirrigated holdings operating over a total area of 77 million hectares characterised by rainfed agriculture.

*0.1 million holdings being under current fallows' are not classified under any of these categories.

3. The total of 70.5 million operational holdings is made up of 58.7 million individual holdings (83.3 per cent) operating an area of 129 million hectares and 11·8 million joint holdings (16.7 per cent) operating 33 million hectares.

4. Preponderance of marginal holdings (Below 1.0 hectare) is one of the dominant features of operational holdings in India. Half the number of operational holdings are marginal, although their contribution to total area is only nine per cent. Nineteen per cent of the holdings are small (1.0—2.0 hectares) and they cover 12 per cent of the area. Semi-medium holdings (2.0—4.0 hectores) constitute about 15 per cent of the total number and 19 per cent of the total area. On the other hand medium (4.0—10.0 hectares) and large holdings (10.0 hectares and above) account for roughly two thirds of the area under these holdings. Eleven per cent of the holdings are medium holdings and four per cent are large holdings. In absolute terms 2.8 million holdings which are of 10 hectares and above account for an area of 50 million hectares. The average size of large holdings is roughly 18 hectares.

5. Over two-thirds of the total irrigated area in the country (67.6 per cent) is made up of irrigated areas in the middle groups, viz. small and semi-medium holdings (39.0 per cent) and medium holdings (28.6 per cent).

6. Two-fifths of the total area under tubewell irrigation in the country is made up of areas located in the small and semi-medium holdings. Canal irrigation accounts for little over two-fifths of the total irrigated area in all the size groups. Almost two-thirds of the total area under rice cultivation in the country is un-irrigated

7. Small and semi-medium holdings (1.0 to 4.0 hectares) account for the largest part of the area under rice cultivation, both irrigated and unirrigated (43 6 per cent and 44 1 per cent respectively). Althuogh marginal and sub-marginal holdings (less than 1 hectare) constitute one-half of the total number of operational holdings in the country, rice cultivation by these holdings add up to an area which is less than one-fifth of the total area under rice cultivation.

8 Given the substantial role of the small and semi-medium holdings in rice production in the country and the technical and economic viability of these holdings in this group for the cultivation of this crop, it appears to be advantageuous if added facilities are given to this category of holdings.

9. Greater part of the wheat cultivation in the country is under irrigated conditions (55.9 per cent of the total area under wheat) in contrast to conditions of rice cultivation. Small and semi-medium holdings (1.0 — 4.0 hectares) account for the largest part of the area under wheat cultivation (32:2 per cent of the irrigated area and 30.0 per cent of the unirrigated area),

a phenomenon noticed in rice cultivation as well. Added facilities to the small and semi-medium holdings (which account for the largest area under wheat) towards raising wheat production in the irrigated areas and strengthening unirrigated cultivation through supplementary (minor) irrigational facilities would be a distinct advantage to the economy.

10. Small and semi-medium holdings (1.0—4.0 hectares account for the largest part (about two-fifths) of the area under maize, both irrigated and unirrigated. Similar is the position in case of barley.

11. There are about 7 million operational holdings engaged in the cultivation of jowar and bajra under marginal and sub-marginal conditions constituting 72 per cent of the total operational holdings devoted to these crops.

12. Marginal and sub-marginal holdings which constitute one-half of the total operational holdings, account for only 8 per cent of the total area under pulses cultivation.

13. Large holdings (10 hectares and above) account for about 16 per cent of the total area under sugarcane both in the irrigated and unirrigated areas.

14. Medium and large holdings together account for 63 per cent of the total area under oilseeds.

15. The bulk of cotton cultivation in the country is on the part of operational holdings of a size of 4 hectares and above, which account for 77 per cent of the total area under cotton.

16. Jute cultivation in the country is largely an activity of semi-medium, small and marginal holdings.

17. The aggregate unutilised land under operational holdings is of the order of 12.4 million hectares. One half of this land is situated in large holdings (10 hectares and above). More than eighty per cent of unutilised land in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka is in the holdings of 4.0 hectares and above.

(b) Government have found these data useful and the trends revealed by the Census will be kept in view in the formulation, review and implementation of agricultural development plans.

(c) Efforts have been made since Independence to improve the data collection system with the objective of securing comprehensive, reliable and timely agricultural statistics. Efforts are also underway towards effecting further improvements in the data collection system and in the quality and content of agricultural statistics as a part of the Fifth Plan.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: I am glad to note that this census for 1970-71, though belatedly published, is of great value and guidance to the formulation of agricultural policies. From the statement it is seen that at the lower level of holdings, marginal holdings are proliferating at an alarming rate. This coupled with the increasing costs of inputs may accelerate the abandonment of farms and exodus to the towns. This tendency is prominently underlined by the census figures and the statement. What is the reaction of the government to this pronounced tendency against the interests of marginal and small farmers brought about by increasing costs of inputs fragmentation brought about by division of property, etc. and what steps are proposed to be taken to meet this contingency?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The agricultural census report has thrown up very interesting data and the government are still examining the implications from the point of view of policy formulations. It is known to all that a very large number of optrational holdings in this country are very small. Out of the total number of 70 million land holdings, half

are marginal. They get further fragmented because of the law of inheritance and other reasons. Since other avenues of employment are limited, people continue to stick to them. Government have taken up a number of schemes to help small and marginal farmers. Large investments are being made to help the weaker sections and even landless labourers. That is one way of solving the problem, though I would not justify extreme fragmentation of land.

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: The statement says:

> "The aggregate unutilised land under operational holdings is of the order of 12.4 million hectares. One half of this land is situated in large holdings (10 hectares and above.)"

This large extent of unutilised land in the context of the land reform policy of the government which seeks to make available more land for cultivation is inexplicable and mysterious. Is it the intention of the government to go into the reasons for such huge areas of cultivable land remaining unutilised and what steps, if any, do they propose to take to prevent such situations in the interest of agricultural production?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As far as the un-utilised land is concerned, very large portion of it is very coarse. Though technically it is classified as cultivable, it is very coarse and very large investment is required to make it cultivable. But if anybody is neglecting cultivation of land, I think there are adequate powers with the State Governments to prevent that and nobody should have the right to do that. That is our approach. As far as this question of the hon. Member is concerned, my Ministry will review the specific position and give advice to the State Governments to take very stringent action against those persons who own land but do not cultivate.

SHRI D. D. DESAI: May I know from the Minister whether recently when we enacted progressive land policy did we base our actions on 1961-62 census and that the 1970-71 census has come quite as a surprise for the Ministry? And is not the basis for the hunch that a large number of Members in this House had said now provided by 1970-71 Land Census? Is it not now proved by the land census that the number of small holdings and migration to city and several situations including fall in real productivity are partly due to the Government's own policy being pursued during the last three or four years? Will the Minister be good enough to answer what in course of time with the multiplication of families would be the picture after a generation or two of future India of which we are talking so proudly?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: About the first part I would not like to agree with him. First of all, census results have not come as a surprise in my Ministry particularly because the position was known to all the enlightened members of this House and others outside the House. The National Sample Survey Reports are available in the Parliament Library and the hon. Member can have a look at it. I would like to repeat that the Government of India is very clear about the ceiling laws and national guidelines are in the right direction in this country and that will help agricultural production. I do not agree with the hon. Member that there is decline in the agricultural production but we are proud to say that agricultural production has gone up because of these measures.

SHRI H. M. PATEL: I would like to seek a clarification on a point arising from the Minister's answers. The number of marginal holdings has substantialy increased. That was in fact, the Minister's reply. The important point to note is that the number of marginal holdings has substantialy increased because of fragmentation of holdings and inheritance law. Does the Government consider taking any steps in regard to the modification of

the law of inheritance of Land? Secondly, whether the allotment of land to landless persons has no minimum so as to ensure that the holdings are economic and viable and not marginal or less than marginal?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: As I have mentioned earlier, it is true that marginal units are very large in this country, i.e., almost 50 per cent of operational holdings are below one hectare or so. This was the position even in the past, though the number is increasing because of inheritance laws, as pointed out by the hon. Member; but it is very difficult to bring about a legislation to change the inheritance laws and not to allow the sharing of land, if there are 2 or 3 brothers, because the employment opportunities in other sectors are very limited. But Government are aware of this position.

अजन्ता की गुफाओं के रख-रखाव संबंधी विशेषज्ञ समिति

*169. **श्री मलचन्द डागा :** क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अजन्ता की गुफाओं और उनके भित्ति चित्रों के रख-रखाव के लिए पुरातत्व विभाग ने कोई विशेषज्ञ समिति गठित की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस समिति पर अब तक कितना व्यय हुआ है ; और

(ग) समिति द्वारा क्या सुझाव दिये गये हैं और क्या वे सुझाव क्रियान्वित किये गये है ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c). Yes, Sir. An experts committee has been set up for the preservation of Ajanta murals. The expenditure incurred for the non-official members on the committee so far is Rs. 2712/-.

The suggestions made by the committee are:

(1) To collect data on humidity, temperature and moisture in the plaster to decide if air-conditioning of the caves is necessary for the preservation of the murals.

(2) To cover the floors of the painted caves with rubber matting to minimise the dust nuisance.

(3) To provide new type of electric lamps which will not generate heat or cause damage to the murals.

(4) To provide a low railing along the side walls to keep visitors away from the painted surface and to prevent any physical damage to the murals.

(5) To provide curtains in front of the painted caves to protect the murals in the verandah, from splashes of rain-water.

(6) To close all the openings of the painted caves with framed wire-mesh to prevent entry of bats inside.

(7) To seal up the leakage points in the roof of the verandah of Cave 17.

(8) To try various solvents and chemicals to remove the chalkiness from the surface of the murals.

(9) To combat the activities of insects, the Cave 11 be fumigated as an experimental measure.

All these suggestions have been implemented. Works in respect of the items 8 and 9 are in progress.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बात है कि मैं ने जो सवाल पूछा था उस का उत्तर आया नहीं और और तरह का उत्तर मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है ।

Why should the Government give the expenditure on the non-official members of the Committee? In question (b), the information asked for is: "if so, the expenditure incurred so far on this Committee" (*Interruptions*).

मैं ने यह सावल पूछा है कि कमेटी के जितने सदस्य है उन पर कितना खर्चा कुल हुआ और आप उत्तर दे रहे हैं कि नान-आफिशियल मेम्बर्स पर इतना खर्च हुआ । मेरा यह प्रश्न है ।

PROF S NURUL HASAN The Committee consists of a number of Government officials and some non-officials. So far as the Government officials are concerned they are whole time servants of the Government, doing something else. They go and render technical advice Sometimes, they go as a part of their normal duties. They may be travelling to 2 or 3 places; and they may travel here also; and it would be very difficult for me to say exactly as to how much of that component is there But if the hon. Member is more interested in knowing the other part of the information, I have a suggestion It, instead of answering that query, I can give the total amount that has been expended during the last 3 years on maintaining the caves, I am willing to do so.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा: मेरा प्रश्न यह था कि 1971 में एक कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई । उस कमेटी के कौन कौन सदस्य हैं, कितनी बैठकें हुई, कहां कहां उन की बैठकें हुई और कुल कितना खर्चा हुआ ? क्या वह कमेटी अपना काम पूरा कर चुकी या अधूरा है ?

MR. SPEAKER: That is part of another question.

SHRI M. C. DAGA: If the Minister is not prepared (*Interruptions*) ....

MR. SPEAKER: It is the job of the Chair to decide as to what question it will ask the Minister to answer. Please ask the question.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Mr. Daga's question is an unequivocal one. (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER: He has explained the position. I had asked the Minister about part (b) of the question, to which the hon Member had referred. The Minister explained that such-and-such was the expenditure on non-officials and that there were difficulties in giving the amount of expenditure in regard to the others. I am telling the hon. Member that if he has any more questions, he should put them, instead of going into the reply that has already been given.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Are you satisfied with the Minister's answer?

MR SPEAKER: I am quite satisfied about part (b).

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इस कमेटी का काम समाप्त हो गया है या अभी तक बाकी है ?

दूसरे, इन्होंने कहा कि चमगादड़ों को हटाने का काम कर दिया है लेकिन कीड़े मकोड़ों को हटाने का काम अभी तक नहीं हुआ है । मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा है कि चमगादड़ों को हटाने का काम पूरा हो गया है और कीड़े मकोड़ों को हटाने का काम पूरा नहीं हुआ है तो यह काम कब तक पूरा हो जायेगा ?

प्रो० एस० नूरुल हसन: चमगादड़ों के सिलसिले में ज्यादातर काम समाप्त हो चुका है लेकिन कीड़े मकोड़ों के सिलसिले में कमेटी ने जो सिफारिश की थी उस सिलसिले में बहुत कुछ काम हुआ, फिर उसके बाद हमने विदेशी विशेषज्ञों को भी बुला करके उनकी राय ली, उन्होंने कुछ और चीजें रखी हैं जिनमें थोड़ा सा बदल करके अगर कीड़े मकोड़ों को खत्म करने की कोशिश की जाये तो शायद उसके ज्यादा अच्छे नतीजे निकलेंगे। वह काम जारी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कब तक पूरा होगा? वह टाइम पूछते हैं।

प्रो० एस नुरुल हसन : कमेटी का काम चाल है।

SHRI H N. MUKERJEE: I understand this Committee had been set up in 1971. Do I take it that an expert committee, is appointed for a very specific job, to suggest some long-term activities in order to renovate a very important treasure of our country's legacy, and that Committee goes on hanging fire and continues to act, or ceases to act, and in the mean time the Minister is not in a position to tell us exactly when this job of renovation of our relics would be completed to the extent that we expect at any particular moment?

PROF S NURUL HASAN: I am very glad that the hon. Member has asked a very specific question. The expert committee was first constituted in 1971 and then it was reconstituted with the addition of some more members in November 1973. The Committee went into the whole matter and then made a number of specific suggestions. Those suggestions were accepted by Government and action on seven of the recommendations was completed. Regarding the other two, these are more or less continuing things; they will take a very long time. The hon. Member, I believe, is aware of the fact that there are a large number of caves and the type of work that is being done to kill all the insects and to remove what appears to be chalkiness is a long term process. Therefore, that work was undertaken. But we thought that in a matter like this we could not take any risks and go only by the opinion of our own experts, because they are world's inheritance. So, we invited one foreign expert in March 1975. That foreign expert examined the work that was done and generally supported whatever the Indian experts have said, but made a few other suggestions regarding the cleaning of some of the paintings and the looking after of some of the holes that had crept in. Further, he also suggested that the way we were collecting data, we were right in collecting data on temperature, humidity and so on, and this work should be continued. Therefore, in December last year, at the invitation of the Government of India two experts sent by the UNESCO came, they stayed here for about a week and they went through it in great detail and they generally supported the recommendations. But the question of cleaning up of the surface of some of the painting is a long-term thing and it would be necessary to have continuous expert supervision to keep on assessing whether the work that is being done is being done properly or not, or whether in the light of new technological developments any changes there in are required.

SHRI S M. BANERJEE: We are proud to have such paintings in our caves but it is the greatest tragedy that some of the paintings are fading away. I would like to know whether some artists, either from this country or abroad, have been associated with this Committee to suggest renovation of the caves, especially those paintings which are fading away, so that

they could possibly be reproduced or made to remain as they are.

PROF. S. NURUL HASAN: I would like to assure the House that there is no fading away. I have satisfied myself. I went through and examined the section of the painting through a microscope myself. These pigments are of inorganic material, mainly from setone material, and therefore, in spite of light, moisture and all the ravages of time, the pigment itself in most cases has remained totally in tact. In a few places, some pieces have disappeared over a period of centuries, but there has been no process of fading away in general. The recent UNESCO team has suggested that something—it has not got anything to do with the figures—by way of restoration work on the border might add to the beauty and value of the paintings This is a very important recommendation, and I would like to consult more expert opinion before I order that this work be undertaken.

World Bank Aid for Rural Projects

*172. SHRI H. N MUKERJEE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is going to finance two rural projects in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No Sir.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE: I thought the hon. Minister would be able to identify the recent report about the World Bank loan to some Indian dairy projects in Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan to which my question was directed.

Anyway, in view of a recent report of the Estimates Committee that the World Bank-assisted agricultural credit projects are very slow in operation and that Government should lay down firm physical time targets and a time-bound programme for their implementation, may I know if, in relation to these particular projects and also generally, in view of the large number of World Bank projects, Government is going to take any steps in this direction of having a time-bound programme of implementation?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Most of those projects, when they are finalised, have some time-limit, but the hon. Member's suggestion is very relevance, and I agree with him, that when we take a large amount of loan for development etc., that should be utilised as early as possible. My Ministry will ensure that as far as possible these projects go through according to schedule.

SHRI H N MUKERJEE: In view of the observation of the World Bank team themselves that our villages, like their counterparts in other countries, are eager to help themselves if they are given opportunities to do so may I know what exactly is the methodology involved in so far as the operation of World Bank projects of this sort are concerned, and how far the presence of World Bank delegations or representatives of whatever brand militates against the evolution of genuine from-below development of our own villages initiative about implementation of their own projects? What is the nature of the World Bank involvement in the execution?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The projects are of different types. One category is extraction of underground water, sinking of tubewells etc., and we give loans to the individual farmers. Then, there are the seed project etc., projects for power,

dairy and cattle etc. But the World Bank has nothing to do as far as the internal operation of these projects is concerned. They sanction the loan and at the most they review, from time to time, whether the loan is being used for the purpose for which it is granted, but the implementation is done by the State Government, and there is enough scope for the initiative of the farmer. In fact, it is not possible to think of such a large programme unless the farmers are involved, and so, we ensure their involvement very effectively

Disposal of Evacuee Property in Goa

*173 SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Centre has directed the Goa Administration to dispose of evacuee property in the Union Territory; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI RAM NIYAS MIRDHA). (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय देश को मालूम है कि गोवा में पुर्तगालियों की बर्बरता के कारण बहुत से स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों का निष्क्रमण हुआ । क्या आप उन की संख्या बता सकेंगे तथा क्या वे सभी पावर्टी लाइन से नीचे थे और उन्होंने कोई सम्पत्ति नहीं छोड़ी? अगर आप इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ बता सकें तो बहुत अच्छा होगा ।

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) माननीय सदस्य से जो सवाल पूछा था, उस में से यह सवाल नहीं उठता है, इस के लिये नोटिस की जरूरत है ।

Scheme to Control Floods in Bihar

*174. SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether after the floods in Bihar during 1975, the centre has drawn up any scheme to control floods in Bihar in future; and

(b) if so, salient features of the scheme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) No, Sir, Flood control forms part of the State Plans and as such planning and implementation of flood protection measures, comes within the purview of the State Government.

(b) Does not arise.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I want to know whether the Central Government has given Rs 2.5 crores as flood control aid to the Bihar Government towards the damage caused by the flood and how much aid the Bihar Government has requested for the schemes drawn up and submitted to the Centre?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: The State Government of Bihar has requested for funds and the Central Government has advanced plan assistance to the tune of Rs. 9.75 crores.

SARDAR SWARAN SINGH SOKHI: I want to know whether any delegataion from Bihar has met the Agricultural Minister for flood control aid recently and whether any assurance has been given by the Government to the delegation that they will get whatever they have demanded?

SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH: A delegation consisting of several Members of the Assembly and non-Assembly Members came to Delhi and saw several Ministries. They also saw the Health and Irrigation Ministries and apprised them of their problems.

श्री कमला मिश्र मधुकर : मंत्री महोदय ने अपने जवाब में यह कहा कि बिहार में जो बाढ़ आती है, उस को रोकने की जिम्मेदारी राज्य सरकारों की है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि बिहार में लगातार जो बाढ़े आ रही हैं तथा उन के सम्बन्ध में जो बातचीत हुई है—क्या कोई ऐसा सुझाव भी दिया गया है कि फ्लड कन्ट्रोल के लिये कम्प्रीहेन्सिव स्कीम बनाई जाय, जिस से बाढ़ आने की जो लगातार घटनायें होती है उन को रोका जा सके ।

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : गंगा फ्लड कन्ट्रोल कमीशन, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार का ही विभाग है, उस ने एक मास्टर प्लान बनाया है और बिहार राज्य सरकार ने भी अपने एक मास्टर प्लान बनाया है, जिस की स्क्रूटिनी हो रही है ।

श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : बिहार में इतनी जमीन है कि यदि उस को ठीक से उपजाया जाय तो इतनी फसल प्राप्त हो सकती है कि बिहार न केवल अपनी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति कर सकता है, बल्कि अन्य प्रान्तों को भी खिला सकता है। लेकिन हर वर्ष वृष्टि और अनावृष्टि के कारण उपज नहीं होती है और बिहार भूखा रहता है । इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या प्रान्तीय सरकार ने इस के निवारण के लिये आप के पास कोई योजना भेजी है । इसी पृष्ठभूमि में मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह केन्द्रीय सरकार का कर्तव्य नहीं है कि वह अपने एक्सपर्टस भेजे और इस बात की जानकारी प्राप्त करे कि ये बाढ़ें किस वजह से आती हैं ?

श्री केदार नाथ सिंह : यह बात सही है—हमारे एक्सपर्ट भी बिहार सरकार के साथ काम कर रहे हैं । इस बात की जानकारी आप को भी है कि बिहार में जो बाढ़ें आती हैं । खास तौर से उत्तरी बिहार में उस का सम्बन्ध नेपाल से भी है । उन से भी इस सम्बन्ध में वार्ता हो रही है और मैं समझता —अगर हम उस में कामयाब होते हैं तो फिर उत्तरी बिहार में बाढ़ को रोक सकेंगे ।

Excavation of Sites at Ayodhya

*175. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government to excavate more sites at Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh which are directly associated with Lord Rama and King Dashratha;

(b) number of sites already excavated, and

(c) outcome of the excavations so far at Ayodhya?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Five.

(c) From the available evidence, the archeaeological sequence seems to begin with the use of the thick grey ware occasionally painted escriabble to *circa* Seventh Century B.C. and the Northern Black Polished ware running through the Kushan to later times..

SHRI R. K. SINHA: The answer of the hon. Minister is only partially satisfactory. The importance given to this now probably covers the neglect of the Ministry on the issue of the size of Ramayana. The hon. Minister visited Faizabad and Ayodhya which happens to be the ancentral town of his also and the things were

started with fanfare. The Archeological Survey of India, I understand, in collaboration with the Gwalior University has launched a project. I would like to tell the hon Minister that the Banaras Hindu University sometime ago had started a project and certain things were got. But because of lack of meney, it was not done.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the address of Shri B. B Lal, the former Director of the Archeological Survey of India when he said that the University Grants Commission, the Archeological Survey of India and the U.P. Government have a scheme of deeply exploring the size of the Ramayana. I would like to tell the hon. Minister that Ayodhaya was founded by the son of Manu Ichhawaku. Ayodhya is the place which has been destroyed half a dozen times It was re-established by Chandragupta Vikramaditya Maurya.

It should also be known to the hon Minister that Veer Bahu was killed in the battle of Kurukshetra by Abhimanyu, the son of Arjuna. Ayodhya was also the home town of Rishav Dev, one of the first Jain Tirathankar mentioned in Rig Veda a place which is sanctified by the visit of Lord Budha many times during the rainy season. Such a place should not be dismissed like this Ramayana was earlier than the other incidents of Hindus. The thing which have been discovered now relate to the period of 700 B C It is said that Ramavana was written sometime later This controversy should be resolved. There should be a greater attention paid by the hon. Minister to it Now that his Department has woken up, let him start it now

MR SPEAKER: The hon. Member has given more information than to put a question. Can the hon. Minister and anything to the information given?

SHRI R. K. SINHA: I wanted to draw his attention to all that.

MR SPEAKER: His attention is drawn Any other question? No. Next question.

श्री आर० के० सिन्हा : इस का कोई जवाब तो मिलना चाहिये ?

MR. SPEAKER: I have now passed on to the next question.

Meeting between Representatives of Cane Growers and Indian Sugar Mills Association

*176 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of cane growers and Indian Sugar Mills Association took place on the 21st December, 1975 to fix the sugarcane price for the current year;

(b) if so, the results thereof;

(c) whether the arrears of cane price were also discussed; and

(d) if so, the various steps taken for its realisation and arrears at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir in respect of cane price payable by sugar factories in U.P

(b) No agreement was arrived at. The representatives of the industry and the cane growers agreed however that the prices of cane that may ultimately become payable for the current crushing season will be effective for the whole of the season.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir, the District Magistrates have been directed to set apart an appropriate percentage of

advances available to the sugar factories from the Banks on the current seoson's production of sugar for liquidation of last year's arrears of cane price along with the payment of current year's cane price. The State Government also propose to raise the penal interest for delayed payments. The arrears as on 15th December, 1975 amounted to Rs. 22.54 crores of which Rs. 7.40 crores relate to current season.

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पाण्डेय : पिछले साल गन्ने के दाम 7 दिसम्बर को तय कर दिये गये थे, लेकिन इस साल अभी तक उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने के दाम तय न करने से एक ऐसी स्थिति किसानों के बीच में पैदा हो गई है कि उन को गन्ना खाण्डसारी मिलों को 7 या 8 रुपये क्विंटल में बेचना पड़ रहा है और दूसरी तरफ दण्डियन शुगर मिल एसोसियेशन के लोग उन को कोई पैसा पेमेन्ट नहीं कर रहे हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर प्रदेश में गन्ने का दाम तय करने के बारे में कोई विचार किया है ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The Hon'ble Member himself participated in the meeting convened by Government at which representatives of the industry, and sugarcane growers were there. Now, since a popular Government has come up there, I hope this would be attended to. The farmers and the producers want a higher price, and since a popular Government has come up, I hope some settlement would come about.

श्री राम अवतार बिरला : अध्यक्ष महोदय यह प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है, आप इस प्रश्न पर विचार करवा दें। आज तक गन्ने का दाम तय न होना यह बड़ा शोचनीय विषय है। आप इस पर निश्चित विवाद करवा दें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लिखेंगे तो देखेंगे।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Area under Rabi Crop

*162. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether share of rabi crops in the total food production has been increasing for some time; and

(b) whether any efforts are being made to increase further the percentage share of rabi production during the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir. There has been an increasing trend of rabi foodgrains production during the last few years except in 1972-73 and 1973-74 when there was some decline in rabi production.

(b) For increasing rabi production, emphasis is being laid on the development of minor irrigation facilities, particularly in the Eastern States where the existing cropping pattern is heavily weighed in favour of kharif crops

Sharing by Sugar Industry of Profits from Sugar Export

*164. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugar industry has sought to share the rupee profits accruing out of the sizeable exports; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government have not agreed to the proposal

Damage to Farrakka Barrage

168 SHRI R S PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether Farrakka Barrage was damaged in the last week of May, and

(b) if so, the causes of the damage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) and (b) No damage to the main Farakka Barrage structure has been caused

Some scour was noticed in some bays of the flexible apron downstream of the concrete floor of the Barrage after the monsoon of 1974 and 1975 Such scours are not unusual after heavy floods

Accumulation of Fertilizers at Plants and with Stockists

171 SHRI R S PANDEY
SHRI HARI SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether huge stocks of fertilizers have been accumulated at plants as well as with stockists, and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and total availability of fertilizers tied up including the imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE) (a) There is some accumulation of stocks of fertilisers with fertiliser plants, especially with few complex and phosphatic fertiliser manufacturers However, the stocks available at present are not excessive, considering the need for an adequate pipeline provision and a market buffer.

(b) The total availability of fertilisers in 1975-76 (February, 1975 to January 1976) is indicated below:—

(In lakh tonnes)

	N	P	K
Opening stock as on 1-2-75	2 05	1·21	0·37
Actual domestic production Jan-Dec, 1975	14·23	3·15	—
Actual imports	11·02	4·31	2·90
Total availability	27·30	8·67	3·27

केन्द्रीय सरकार के विचाराधीन बिहार की बडी तथा मध्यम सिंचाई योजनायें

*177. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या : **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या बिहार की अनेक बडी और मध्यम सिंचाई परियोजनाएं सरकार के विचाराधीन हैं ,

(ख) यदि हां तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है, और

(ग) सरकार का विचार उन्हें कब तक मंजूरी देने का है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख) इस समय बिहार की 16 बृहत् और 32 मध्यम सिंचाई स्कीमें तकनीकी जांच की विभिन्न अवस्थाओं में है। इन स्कीमों के ब्यौरे सभा पटल पर रखे विवरण में दिए गए है। [**मन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिए सभा एल० टी०-10148/76**]

(ब) इन स्कीमों की स्वीकृति इनके तकनीकी और आर्थिक दृष्टि से व्यवहार्य पाए जाने पर एवं उनकी वित्तीय व्यवस्था करने के लिए राज्यों के पास धन उपलब्ध होने पर निर्भर करेगी।

Import of Fertilizers

*176. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers likely to be imported during the year 1976; and

(b) the countries from which they are likely to be imported?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). It is not in public interest to disclose this information. Domestic production is also progressively going up.

Agency to Undertake Purchase, Sale and Processing Operations in Oilseeds and Oils

*179. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Commission on Agriculture has recommended the establishment of a unified agency to undertake purchase, sale and processing operations in oilseeds and oils; and

(b) if so, the decision of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The National Commission on Agriculture, in its 'Interim Report on certain Important aspects of Marketing and Prices of Cotton, Jute, Groundnut and Tobacco' has made certain recommendations regarding the establishment of a unified agency for undertaking purchase, sale and processing operations in oilseeds and oils. The Report of the Commission is being, at present, examined by a Working Group set up by the Government of India. Depending upon the recommendations of the Working Group and the final decision of the Government thereon, the quesetion regarding the establishment of such an agency will be taken up at the appropriate time.

Steps to Encourage Rural Resources Mobilisation

*180 SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Co-operative Credit Societies have not achieved the target in rural resource mobilisation;

(b) if so, reasons therefor; and

(c) steps Government propose to take to allure farmers to get higher rate of interest on their deposits with the Societies rather than with the moneylenders directly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) The total deposits of primary agricultural credit societies at the end of June, 1974 was Rs. 89 28 crores as against the estimate of Rs 70 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan The average annual rate of increase in the deposits of primary agricultural credit societies during the Fourth Plan was 11.4 per cent. Besides these primary credit societies, the Central Cooperative Banks also collect deposits through their branches located mostly in the rural areas. Against an estimate of Rs. 600 crores by the end of the Fourth Plan period the achievement of the Central Cooperative Bank in deposit mobilisation is of the order

of Rs. 718.60 crores. The average annual rate of increase in deposits in the case of the Central Cooperative Banks during the Fourth Plan period was 20.9 per cent. Thus, it is evident that the Cooperatve Credit Societies have achieved the targets.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not known whether farmers are investing their surpluses with money lenders instead of credit societies with a view to getting higher rates of interest on deposits

World Bank Aid for Dairy Farms

*181. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH. Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank is setting up dairy farms in the country; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). No dairy farms are being set up by the World Bank. However, the I.D.A. an affiliate of the World Bank has agreed to finance six integrated cattle-*cum*-dairy development projects in different parts of this country to help mopping up human and economic resources in rural areas forming the hinter land of cities with population of 5.0 lakh and above for the purpose of augmenting milk production through various measures and for making it available to the consumer market in these cities. Three such projects have already been located in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Karnataka as per agreement concluded with the World Bank and a Dairy Development Corporation registered in each of these States.

Reduction in Sugarcane Prices

*182. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.P. Sugar Barons have reduced cane prices unilaterally;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) how far it has affected the cane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) to (c). The sugar mills in U.P. are understood to be paying for, the cane during the current season at rates higher than the notified prices but lower than what they actually paid last year. These payments are provisional for the present subject to the understanding that whatever cane prices are ultimately decided to be actually paid will be paid for the whole of the season.

I.C.A.R. Plan on Rodent Control

*183. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state·

(a) whether I.C.A.R. has formulated a national plan for rodent control in the country; and

(b) if so, the main points thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A national plan for rodent control and management has been prepared involving agencies like the I.C.A.R., C.S.I.R., Universities, Voluntary Organisations and various Central and State Departments for successfully implementing different aspects of the plan. This national plan includes training of personal at various levels, preparation of the

rural community through extension agencies like All India Radio, T. V. (SITE) and newspapers, control of rodents in the fields, threshing yards and residential places by use of poison baits, use of by-products like skins. A National Co-ordination Committee has been proposed to ensure the effective implementation of the Plan.

Supply of Agricultural Inputs at Subsidised Rates

*184. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to a state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide agricultural inputs to the farmers at subsidised rates; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P SHINDE): (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

(a) and (b) Since the Fourth Five Year Plan, as a matter of general policy, subsidies are, by and large, restricted to development programmes in backward and inaccessible areas and special programmes for the benefit of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers as also farmers in dry areas and to a limited extent, for certain export-oriented crops. The main features of the subsidies given to farmers for agricultural inputs are as follows:

Fertilisers—In the case of fertilisers, subsidy is being provided through (i) sale of pool fertilisers at less than economic cost, (ii) provision of transport subsidy to certain hilly and inaccessible areas such as Jammu and Kashmir, Assam, Meghalaya and Himachal Pradesh, and (iii) distribution of fertilisers at subsidised rates in certain backward Union Territories like Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshdweep, Arunachal Pradesh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Water rates and tariffs for electricity—Water rates and tariffs for consumption of electricity for agricultural purposes are inadequate to meet the expenditure involved. This, in effect, amounts to subsidisation of water and eleqtricity supplied to farmers.

Bonus Scheme for Procurement—Under the Producers bonus scheme for procuring a large proportion of marketable surplus of rice with a stipulation of certain minimum contribution to the central pool, bonus has been given to Punjab, Haryana and Andhra Pradesh to be utilised exclusively for subsidising phosphatic fertiliser. Also, under a bonus scheme for supply of wheat to the Central Government the bonus earned by State Governments can be utilised on investments in development works primarily for the benefit of farmers or, if considered desirable by the State Government, for making available to farmers certain inputs at concessional rates.

Drought Prone Areas Programme:

(i) 25 per cent subsidies of the cost of inputs, seeds of high-yielding varieties or introduction of new crops, phosphatic and potassic fertilisers, pesticides and improved agricultural implements are given to small and marginal farmers only.

(ii) Subsidies are admissible on agricultural inputs for comprehensive demonstrations, restricted to 50 per cent of the cost or Rs. 200, whichever is lower. These demonstrations are mostly carried out on the fields of small farmers.

(iii) In irrigated areas, subsidies on agricultural inputs are restricted to introduction of new crops or less water intensive crops.

Tribal Development Agencies:

(i) 100 per cent subsidies on supply of inputs for agricultural demonstrations.

(ii) 100 per cent subsidy for supply of one pair of plough bullocks and one set of agricultural implements to landless tribals settled in newly reclaimed lands.

(iii) For supply of inputs like high yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc. to identified deservng tribal farmers, generally a subsidy of 50 per cent is given subject to a maximum of Rs. 150 per family per acre for three agricultural seasons.

Hill Area Development Projects:

(i) For supply of inputs for agricultural demonstrations, 100 per cent subsidy is given.

(ii) For supply of inputs like high-yielding varieties of seeds, fertilisers, pesticides etc., for other agricultural purposes, the rate of subsidy is generally 50 per cent for three agricultural seasons.

Crop Development Programmes:

Under the Centrally sponsored schemes for (i) Intensive Cotton District Programme, (ii) Sugarcane (iii) Sugarbeet, (iv) Jute and Mesta, (v) Exportable types of Tobacco, (vi) pulses, (vii) Integrated Dry Land Agricultural Development and (viii) Minikit programmes of rice, wheat and millets, subsidies are being provided at varying rates for various items such as seeds, pesticides, etc.

Homeless Population in Big Cities

742 SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) estimated number of homeless population in greater Bombay, greater Calcutta, Delhi and Madras; and

(b) total number of houses/flats constructed by Government and the private parties separately, during the period 1972-73, 1973-74 and 1974-75?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) According to the 1971 Census, the number of persons not staying in houses but living on pavements, etc., in the urban areas of the following districts was as under:—

Greater Bombay	59,169
Calcutta	48,802
Delhi (Union Territory)	15,728
Madras	7,049

(b) The requisite information is not available with the Ministry.

Committee on Student Unrest

743. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee on student unrest set up by the CABE, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of this Committee; and

(c) the action taken by Government on this report?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations of the Committee include improvement of standards, establishment of a proper relationship between teachers and students, giving students adequate opportunity for participation, developing student unions on the right lines and strengthening University administration. The Committee has also suggested that students should be involved in meaningful programmes of national

development and their services enlisted to fight the forces of communalism, casteism, regionalism and linguism.

(c) The report will be placed before the next meeting of the Standing Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education. Meanwhile, the State Governments have been requested to send their comments.

Translation of Works of Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya

744. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken any initiative to translate the works of Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyaya on his birthday centenary in all national languages; and

(b) if so, the progress made so far in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) and (b). A Celebrations Committee has been set up recently by the Department of Culture to advise it regarding benefiting celebration of the Birth Centenary. Appropriate steps will be taken in the light of its advice.

राजस्थान नहर पर कार्य

745. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पाण्डेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान नहर पर कितना कार्य पूरा हुआ है ;

(ख) बाकी कार्य के कब तक पूरा होने की संभावना है ; और

(ग) इस पर अब तक कुल कितना व्यय हुआ है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) राजस्थान नहर परियोजना का निर्माण दो चरणों में किया जा रहा है । प्रथम चरण में लगभग 400 किलोमीटर लम्बी नहर (जिसमे से प्रथम 204 किलोमीटर पोषक नहर के रुप में कार्य करती है) और दूसरे चरण में लगभग 256 किलोमीटर लम्बी नहर उसकी वितरण प्रणालियों सहित, का निर्माण करना शामिल है । प्रथम चरण में राजस्थान पोषक नहर की सम्पूर्ण 204 किलोमीटर की लम्बाई में और राजस्थान मुख्य नहर की लगभग 190 किलोमीटर तक को 3.66 लाख हैक्टेयर कमान के लिए वितरण प्रणाली के साथ निमार्ण कार्य पूरा कर लिया गया है । प्रथम चरण के बकाया भाग पर निर्माण कार्य प्रौढावस्था मे है । परियोजना के द्वितीय चरण का निर्माण कार्य अभी हाल मे ही हाथ में लिया गया है ।

(ख) राजस्थान नहर परियोजना के प्रथम चरण का निर्माण कार्य वितरण प्रणालियों को पक्का करने के कार्य को छोडकर, जोकि आगामी तीन वर्षों तक जारी रहेगा, 1976-77 तक काफी हद तक पूरा हो जाएगा । राज्य सरकार ने द्वारा द्वितीय चरण को पूरा करने की अनुसूची अभी तैयार की जानी है । इस परियोजना के छठी योजना में पूरा किए जाने की संभावना है, बशर्ते कि इसके लिए धनराशि उपलब्ध हुई ।

(ग) 1974-75 के अत तक इस परियोजना पर लगभग 120 करोड़ रुपये की धनराशि व्यय की जा चुकी थी । चालू वर्ष के दौरान इसका परिव्यय 22.5 करोड़ रूपये है ।

Badanalla Irrigation Project in Orissa

746. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Badanalla irrigation project in Gunupur sub-division of Koraput District has been included in the proposal forwarded to World Bank by the Government of Orissa; and

(b) the amount earmarked for this project in current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No provision has been made for Badanalla irrigation project in the current financial year.

Setting up of Statue of Mahatma Gandhi at India Gate, New Delhi

747. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up by Government for setting up a statue of Mahatma Gandhi at the India Gate, New Delhi had submitted their report;

(b) if so, facts thereabout; and

(c) the reasons for delay in taking decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) to (c). The Statue Committee did not submit any report on this.

With the setting up of the Delhi Urban Arts Commission this subject came under their purview. The matter was referred to them. They have sent their recommendation. This is under consideration.

Development of Urban Areas in the Country

748. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated an integrated plan for development of important urban areas in the country;

(b) if so, broad outlines of the plan;

(c) steps taken for effective implementation of the programme; and

(d) achievements, physical and financial reported under the programme in general and Maharashtra State in particular?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) The Draft Fifth Five year Plan envisages a Central Sector Programme for implementation of Urban Development Projects of national importance.

(b) The Scheme covers the metropolitan areas, medium and small cities and areas of national importance. The objective of the scheme is to evolve a healthier pattern of human settlement. The projects are intended to be primarily financed by the internal resources of the implementing authorities and the resources provided by State Governments. Central assistance is intended to supplement such resources.

(c) The State Governments have been requested to prepare an integrated plan for the development of the city or town proposed for assistance by them, to pass comprehensive town and country planning Acts and set up planning and development authorities which should have adequate powers for planning, coordinating, implementing, funding and supervising the programmes.

(d) The Scheme has been commenced only 1974-75 and it would take sometime for results to be achieved.

So far as Maharashtra State is concerned, an assistance of Rs. 3.87 crores was made available in 1974-75 towards the programmes of the Bombay Metropolitan Region Development Authority, the City and Industrial Development Corporation and the Integrated Water Supply and Sewerage project for Greater Bombay.

Financial Assistance for introducing Schemes for Command Area Development

749. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT:

SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government give financial help to the States for introducing schemes for Command Area Development of selected irrigation projects;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have asked for assistance for infra-structural development of the C.A.D. Schemes; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government to this demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There is no provision in the Central Sector CAD programme of Fifth Five Year Plan for giving assistance to the States for Infrastructure items except for completion of the spill over works pertaining to roads and markets sanctioned during the IV Plan period under Area Development programme.

However the State Governments are given financial assistance from another Central Sector Scheme viz; Development of regulated markets in the Command area. Under that scheme, setting up of a market at Sholapur in the Bhima command area has been approved in December, 1975. Rs. 2.5 lakhs would be provided for the same out of funds available during the current financial year as the first instalment of assistance, and the balance of Rs. 2.5 lakhs would be sanctioned on receipt of utilization certificate from the State Government.

गन्ने का मूल्य

750. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 25 जून, 1975 से दिसम्बर 1975 तक की अवधि के दौरान गन्ने का मूल्य काफी घटा है

(ख) क्या गन्ने के मूल्य में अलग-अलग राज्यों में काफी अन्तर है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) :

(क) और (ख) : चीनी वर्ष अक्तूबर से सितम्बर होता है। अतः 25 जून से 31 दिसम्बर की अवधि दो चीनी वर्षों में आती है अर्थात 1974-75 और 1975-76। एक विवरण जिसमें इन दो वर्षों के दौरान गन्ने का अधिसूचित मूल्य और चीनी फैक्ट्रियों द्वारा वास्तव में दिए गए मूल्य अथवा दिए जा रहे मूल्य का ब्यौरा दिया गया है। सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 10/49/76] 1975-76 मौसम के दौरान अधिसूचित किए गए मूल्य मामूली अधिक है जबकि

वास्तव में दिए जा रहे मूल्य पिछले मौसम से अपेक्षाकृत कम हैं।

(ग) 1975-76 के दौरान गन्ने के दिए जा रहे वास्तविक मूल्य कुल मिलाकर अस्थायी बनाए जाते है।

Debt Relief

751. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had prepared a model law of the subject of debt relief;

(b) if so, whether the State Governments were directed to issue ordinances on the basis of the model law; and

(c) whether debt relief ordinances have been issued by all the State Governments recently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). Government of India have not prepared any model law on the subject but have issued certain guidelines to the State Governments for taking legislative action for imposition of moratorium on the recovery of debts from landless labourers, rural artisans, small and marginal farmers to be followed by liquidation of such debts by stages.

(c) State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Manipur Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra Meghalaya, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh have taken action for imposition of moratorium on the recovery of debt from small farmers and others. Of these states, Assam, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also taken action for the complete redemption of debt of weakest categories. The Tamil Nadu legislation provides for moratorium on recovery of debt from both agriculturists and others subject to certain conditions. The Bihar Debt Relief Ordinance, 1975 provides only for the total discharge of debt of certain categories of persons. The Haryana, Tripura and West Bengal Legislations also provide for the scaling down of debts.

Area Under Minor Irrigation Schemes

752. DR. K. L. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the irrigated area under minor irrigation in the country from tubewells, tanks and other sources;

(b) the performance of tanks and other minor irrigation works other than tubewells in drought years; and

(c) whether a phased programme has been drawn up to compensate for the loss of irrigation under exhausted tubewells?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The area irrigated under the minor irrigation in the country at the end of 1974-75 is estimated as under:

	(in million ha.)
Groundwater schemes including tubewells dugwells.	16.6
Surface water schemes including tanks and other sources.	7.7

(b) Tanks and other minor irrigation works help to tide over the moisture deficiency of the crops during the years of droughts but their capability to do so becomes limited if the rainfall also happens to fail in the relatively small catchment areas of these works.

(c) The system of accounting of additional benefits to acrue from the new minor irrigation programme allows for deduction of the loss of irrigation under exhausted tubewells.

Arrears due to Sugarcane Growers in U.P.

753. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state whether more than 10 crores rupees are due from the sugar mill owners of U.P. to the cane growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): Yes, Sir.

Construction of Type I and II Quarters in South Madras

754 SHRI S. D SOMASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are vacant plots in South Madras in possession of the Government of India; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to construct type I and II quarters along with office accommodation on these plots?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH). (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are proposals for construction type I and type II quarters; but these can be taken up only if funds are available At present there is no proposal for construction of office accommodation.

इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के पुरातत्व विभाग का विस्तार

755. श्री जनेश्वर मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के पास इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के पुरातत्व विभाग का विस्तार करने सम्बन्धी कोई विशेष योजना है ;

(ख) क्या इस योजना को कार्यरूप देने के लिये कोई समिति गठित की गई थी; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समिति की मुख्य सिफारिशें क्या है ?

शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण तथा संस्कृति मंत्री (प्रो० एस० नुरुल हसन) :

(क) से (ग) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा गठित एक विशेषज्ञ समिति ने, चुने हुए विभागों के उच्च अध्ययन केन्द्रों तथा विशेष सहायता की योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के विकासात्मक प्रस्तावों की जांच करने के लिए, दिसम्बर, 1975 में इलाहाबाद विश्वविद्यालय के प्राचीन इतिहास संस्कृति तथा पुरातत्व-विज्ञान विभाग का भ्रमण किया था। समिति ने अभी तक अपनी रिपोर्ट प्रस्तुत नहीं की है ।

Jhuggi and Jhonpries in Delhi

756 SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of people dislodged from Jhuggis and Jhonpries in Delhi from 25th June, 1975 to 31st December, 1975?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSNG AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH). About 25,000 families.

New Irrigation Scheme

757. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the new irrigation schemes taken up or proposed to be taken up in various States as per the Prime Minister's 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) the area to be brought under irrigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). The potential of 5 million hectares envisaged in the 20-point Economic Programme is largely to be created from the on-going major and medium irrigation schemes and only a small proportion from the new schemes.

A large number of new irrigation schemes have been identified by the States for inclusion in the Fifth Plan. Of these, 16 major and 92 medium schemes have been approved so far and more schemes are in different stages of examination in the Central Water Commission.

मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा घाटी योजना पर व्यय

758. श्री भागीरथ भंवर : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा घाटी योजना पर कितनी धनराशि व्यय होने का अनुमान है , और

(ख) नर्मदा घाटी परियोजना के अंतर्गत अनुमानत: कितनी एकड़ भूमि की सिंचाई की जायेगी ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा बेसिन में दो बृहत् सिंचाई परियोजनाएं नामश तवा और बर्ना को स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है तथा ये दोनों परियोजनाएं निर्माण धीन है । इन दोनों स्कीमों की अनुमानित लागत किए गए व्यय इत्यादि के ब्योरे निम्न प्रकार है –

परियोजना का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (करोड रु. में)	मार्च, 76 तक प्रत्याशित व्यय (करोड रु. में)	कुल अंतिम लाभ (सिंचित हैक्टेयर हजारों में)
1	2	3	4
तवा . .	69 47	40.71	332.0
बर्ना . .	12 97	10 99	63.2

Buffer Stocks of Foodgrains

759. SHRI N. E. HORO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the size of buffer stocks of foodgrains in the country built up as a result of good harvest of this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The total physical stocks (including operational stocks) of foodgrains with the Governments (Central and States) at the end of November, 1975 were 8.5 million tonnes as against 2.2 million tonnes at the end of November, 1974.

Additional Irrigation Potential in the Economic Programme

760. SHRI ANNASAHEB GOTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated outlay that would be needed, year-wise, to achieve the additional irrigation potential of five million hectare as envisaged in the economic programme announced by the Prime Minister; and

(b) measures taken to ensure adequate funds and required assistance from the Centre to the States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister envisages creation of 5 million hectares potential from major and medium irrigation schemes during the last 4 years of the Fifth Plan. The outlay required for this would be about Rs 2730 crores as against Rs 2016 crores envisaged in the draft Fifth Plan The year-wise break-up is given below:

	Rs crores
1975-76	481
1976-77	725
1977-78	760
1978-79	764
	2730

(b) Irrigation is a State subject and outlays for irrigation schemes are provided by the States from within the State Plans. Central assistance to States is given in the form of block loans and grants not related to any head of development or individual scheme. Since major portion of the targetted benefits is to be achieved from the on-going schemes, the States have been requested to provide adequate funds for the same.

During the current financial year, advance plan assistance amounting to Rs. 56.65 crores is proposed to be provided to the States for accelerating the construction of certain selected irrigation schemes so as to realise the benefits early.

Mayurakhi Project, West Bengal

761. SHRI A. K. KISKU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Mayurakhi Project (West Bengal) where work started in 1946 will be completed shortly; and

(b) if so, likely date of completing the project?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) The Mayurakshi Project as originally planned has already been completed. Works on extension and improvement of canal system comprising additional distributories and minor canals, water courses, bridges etc. are, however, in progress As against the ultimate potential of 247,000 ha the actual irrigation during 1974-75 was 240,000 ha ; The project would be complete in all respects by the end of the Fifth Plan.

भिन्गा, उत्तर प्रदेश में भूमि का वितरण

762. श्री बी० आर० शुक्ल : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश में भिन्गा जंगल की तांगिया भूमि का वितरण इस वर्ष कितने व्यक्तियों को किया गया है, और

(ख) उपरोक्त भूमि पाने वाले कितने व्यक्ति ऐसे हैं जो राजस्व विभाग के भू-लेखों के अनुसार भूमिहीन अथवा भूमिहीन हरिजन हैं ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Recommendations made at Conference of Boards of Secondary Education held at Bhubaneswar

763 SHRI RAJDEO SINGH Will the Minister of EDUCATION SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state

(a) whether a conference of the Boards of Secondary Education was recently held at Bhubaneswar, and

(b) if so the main recommendations of the Conference?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) the main recommendations of the Conference are as follows —

(i) Adoption of the new pattern of education by all the Boards of Secondary Education and reorganisation of curriculum by each Board according to local needs and aspirations Inclusion of work education, physical education social service and other creative activities such as arts, in the curriculum for the 10 year schools There should be Work experience as fundamental to bridge the gap between the world of books and the world of work and provision of necessary funds be made by the State Governments for the purpose

(ii) All the Boards should take necessary steps to expose the existing teachers to the new ideas and make them professionally efficient in regard to both content and methods.

(iii) Vocational education at plus two stage should be provided for bringing the desirable social transformation Utilisation of resources should be maximised and efforts should be made to bring forth necessary orientation for self-employment and vocational competence as far as possible The number and nature of vocational subjects and bridge courses should also be provided wherever necessary.

(iv) Help of the field agencies, like the departments of agriculture animal husbandry, co-operation etc should be taken while imparting vocational education Vocational education should include guidance in respect of procurement of materials marketing of products marketing trends facilities for bank loans etc

(v) Various examination reforms by the Boards including replacement of the present system of awarding marks by award of Grades improving quality of question-papers setting of question banks and continuous internal evaluation in various subjects hould be introduced

(vi) In order to meet the challenge of change, which the new pattern implies, a thoughtful preparation and advance action should be taken and that the three major coordinates of the academic change namely, curriculum instructional material and teacher training should receive due attention of each Board

(vii) Each Board should start a dialogue with the Universities in the State and have a common Committee of the Board and the Academic Council of the Universities

and sort out the common problems so that proper co-ordination is ensured.

(viii) Each Board should undertake a review of its courses and curricula in order to emphasise implementation of the Prime Minister's 20 point programme with particular reference to supply of books on cheap rates and other students welfare programme.

All India Organisations/Bodies for Games and Sports

764. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several games like Hockey, Football, Volley ball, have more than one All India Organisations, each competing with the other for the same game or sport; and

(b) amount of funds given by Government to these organisations in 1975-76 and the nature and extent of representation secured by Government, to and in the various All India Organisations|Bodies for different games and sports, and all relevant details in connection therewith during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) As far as Government is aware, only the Volley ball Federation of India has certain disputes which are now subject matter of legal proceedings in a High Court.

(b) Grants totalling Rs. 14,79,069.45 have been released for the various National Sports Federations/Associations during 1975-76 (upto 31st December, 1975).

As these Federations/Associations are autonomous bodies, Government is not represented on any one of them.

Expenditure Incurred on Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi

765. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the work of construction of Sansadiya Soudha (Parliament Annexe), New Delhi has been completed;

(b) expenditure incurred on such construction;

(c) estimated expenditure and the actual expenditure incurred thereon; and

(d) the purpose for which the said Soudha is intended to be used?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) The building is complete and has occupied; but some rectification of interior work is being done.

(b) Rs. 3,51,19,758.00 upto December, 1975—some bills are, however, still to be finalised.

(c) (i) The total estimated cost was Rs. 2,24,80,602.00.

(ii) The expenditure likely to be incurred ultimately is expected to be Rs. 3,70,00,000.00.

(d) This building has been constructed to meet the needs of the expanding activities of the Parliament, namely holding of sitting of Parliamentary Committees, Conferences, Seminars, etc. besides housing the offices of the Secretariats of the Parliament.

Revised Cost of Ravi Canal Project

766. SHRI B. S. BHAURA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have to revise the cost of the Ravi Canal project;

(b) if so, the extent thereof; and

(c) how much money has been allocated by Central Government for this project during the current year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b) The scheme was approved for an estimated cost of Rs. 29 84 crores during May, 1973 However, the State Government in their annual plan document for 1976-77 have indicated the likely cost of the project to be Rs. 36 crores. No revised estimate has however, been received from the State Government so far.

(c) The State Government provided an outlay of Rs 15 lakhs for the scheme during 1975-76 in their Plan. In order to expedite completion of the scheme, the Central Government have sanctioned Special Advance Plan Assistance of Rs. 75 lakhs for the scheme during 1975-76

Slums Clearance in the Metropolitan Cities

767. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what is the progress made in the implementation of the scheme for clearance of slums in the Metropolitan Cities of Bombay, Calcutta Madras and Delhi in the years 1974 and 1975;

(b) how much funds were sanctioned by the Central Government for slum clearance in these cities and

(c) were these funds properly and adequately utilised by the respective State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) (a) to (c). The Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme is in the State Sector and the State Governments are free to utilise the Central assistance for State Plan Schemes, which is provided in the form of block loans and block grants, according to their priorities and requirements During the year 1974-75, 1376 tenements were constructed under the Scheme in Delhi and during 1975-76 work on construction of 832 tenements has been taken up and is in progress Particulars in regard to the remaining three metropolitan cities are not available.

Fishing Harbour at Dhamara, Orissa

768 SHRI ARJUN SETHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a fishing harbour at Dhamara has been sanctioned recently by the Central Government; and

(b) the names of the other fishing harbours of Orissa which are likely to be sanctioned by the Centre?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A proposal for construction of a fishing harbour at the major port of Paradeep has been received. However, the proposal has been deferred for the time being due to paucity of funds.

One Lakh Houses Programme in Kerala

769 SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons already benefited in the States under the housing schemes for rural poor all over the country;

(b) whether Kerala Government's scheme of one lakh houses for the poor is at final stage, and

(c) if so, whether Central Government has sanctioned any financial assistance to Kerala Government to complete the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH) (a) 61 680 houses have been built in the country so far under the Village Housing Projects Scheme since its inception in 1957 Another scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas was introduced in October 1971 This scheme is one of the Minimum Needs Programme of Government and is also included in the 20 Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister Under this scheme, according to the information received from the State Governments upto the 31st December, 1975 more than 58 35 lakh house-sites (including undeveloped house-sites) have been allotted to landless workers

(b) The Government of Kerala had drawn up a programme for construction of one lakh houses on the house-sites being developed by them under the scheme for provision of house-sites to landless workers in rural areas They have already handed over 33,010 houses to the beneficiaries In addition 32 887 house-sites have been distributed since houses could not be constructed on them by the concerned Panchayats Though the scheme was finally wound up on 2nd October, 1975, houses which were incomplete, have been allowed to be completed till the 31st March, 1976

(c) Central assistance of the order of Rs 505 10 lakhs has been provided to the Government of Kerala for development of 96,000 house-sites under the scheme The scheme does not provide for any Central financial assistance for construction of houses on the house-sites

Birth Centenary of Sarat Chandra Chatterji

770 SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state.

(a) steps the Education Ministry, specially the Department of Culture, have taken to celebrate in a befitting manner the birth Centenary Year of the great novelist and nationalist leader Sarat Chandra Chatterji, and

(b) how much amount of money has been allotted for these celebrations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D P YADAV) (a) and (b) The following steps have already been taken —

(i) On the recommendation of the Department of Culture the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation has included the Birth Centenary of Sarat Chandra Chatterji in its current calendar of Anniversaries of Great Personalities to be celebrated by member countries

(ii) The Sahitya Akademi has brought out a book in English entitled 'Saratchandra Man and Artist' by Subodhchandra Sengupta

(iii) The Sahitya Akademi is organising shortly at Calcutta an all India seminar on Sarat Chandra Chatterji

(iv) The National Library held at Calcutta in September, 1975 an exhibition on the life and works of Sarat Chandra Chatterji

(v) The Department of Culture has sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,000 to the Reception

Committee of the 48th Annual Session of Nikhil Bharat Banga Sahitya Sammelan and Sarat Centenary Celebrations, Bhagalpur.

(vi) The Department has given a grant of Rs. 5,000 to Bengal Association, New Delhi, for holding a seminar on Sarat Chandra and the publication of a commemorative volume.

2. A Celebrations Committee has been set up recently by the Department of Culture to advise it regarding befitting celebration of the Birth Centenary. Further steps will be taken in the light of its advice.

Rise in price of Essential Commodities in Maharashtra

771. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that prices of essential commodities such as foodgrains and sugar continue to rule high in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Prevailing prices of rice, jowar, bajra and sugar in Maharashtra are considerably lower than those a year ago. but prices of wheat are ruling marginally higher on account of shrinkage in arrivals because of the lean season.

Area under Wheat Cultivation

722. SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATON be pleased to state:

(a) State-wise area under wheat cultivation; and

(b) State-wise wheat yield per hectare in 1975?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL):

(a) and (b): *Estimates of Area under and yield per hectare of wheat in major States for* 1974-75

State	Area in Lakh hectares	Yield per hectare (Kgs.)
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh .	0·3	714
Assam . . .	0·6	1273
Bihar . . .	14·8	1353
Gujarat . . .	4·1	1808
Haryana . .	11·2	1748
Himachal Pradesh .	3·2	1116
Jammu & Kashmir	1·9	1013
Karnataka . .	3·9	707
Madhya Pradesh .	28·8(P)	844(P)
Maharashtra .	9·4	841
Orissa . . .	0·5	1156
Punjab . . .	23·5(P)	2360(P)
Rajasthan . .	14·2	1280
Uttar Pradesh .	60·0	1174
West Bengal .	4·2	1984
Delhi . . .	0·5	2006
All-India . .	181·1	1338

P—Provisional.

Restructure of Present Students Unions

773. SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether at the Vice-Chancellors meet held recently in Lucknow it was suggested that a thorough restructuring of the present students unions at the University level should be done and they should be given academic orientation;

(b) preference for such offices should be given to students making a mark in their academic records; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) to (c). According to the information received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, a Conference of Vice-Chancellors of all the Universities of that State was held at Lucknow on December 23-24, 1975 The Vice-Chancellors were of the view that there should be compulsory membership of Subject Associations, the Executive Committee of which should comprise students of academic distinction and students rated as best in co-curricular activities The Executive Committee should elect Office-bearers of the subject Associations who in turn, will constitute the Executive Committee of the University/College Union.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have advised the Vice-Chancellors to formulate proposals after suitable consultations with some students.

अनाज के भाव

774. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) क्या इस वर्ष खुले बाजार में गेहूं, जौ चना आदि अनाजों का भाव गत वर्षों की तुलना में कम है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा अनाज उत्पादक किसानो को राहत देने के लिए क्या–क्या सुविधाएं दी जा रही है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री अभुदास पटेल) : (क) और (ख) जी हां। सरकार की नीति विक्रय के लिए प्रस्तुत की जाने वाली सारी मात्रा को वसूली मूल्यों पर खरीदने की है। भारतीय खाद्य निगम और अन्य सार्वजनिक एजेन्सियों के पास इस नीति को क्रियान्वित करने की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है।

Reservation of Jobs for Handicapped Persons

775 SHRI M KATHAMUTHU. Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state·

(a) whether Government are thinking of reserving some seats for the handicapped persons in certain type of jobs;

(b) whether certain blind persons after taking training at Dehra Dun have not been provided with jobs; and

(c) whether Government propose to reserve job quota for the handicapped persons?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (c) This is under consideration in consultation with the appropriate authorities.

(b) The National Centre for the Blind offers training and is not primarily responsible for securing employment. However, as a result of special efforts made by the Government, some of the trainees have been offered employment. It has not been found possible to secure work for all of them.

Housing Schemes for Orissa Sanctioned by Housing and Urban Development Corporation

776. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Housing and Urban Development Corporation has sanctioned any housing schemes for Orissa;

(b) if so, how many such schemes have been sanctioned so far;

(c) the estimated cost thereof; and

(d) whether these schemes have been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Four.

(c) Rs. 361.13 lakhs.

(d) The required information is given in th estatement attached.

Statement

Sl. No.	Scheme	Borrowing Agency	Date of sanction	Present position of progress
1.	Shikarpur Housing Accommodation Scheme, Cuttack.	Greater Cuttack Improvement Trust.	21-3-1973	The original estimated cost of this scheme was Rs. 332·65 lakhs. As against this, a loan of Rs. 287·16 lakhs was sanctioned. Out of this, the borrowing agency has lifted a sum of Rs. 52·62 lakhs only from HUDCO up to 14-1-76. The agency has now submitted a revised scheme with the estimated cost of Rs. 233·17 lakhs only and has requested for a loan of Rs. 167·70 lakhs only. According to the latest progress report submitted by the borrowing agency for the period ending 30th September, 1975, the expenditure incurred so far is of the order of Rs. 52.36 lakhs only. The scheme is very much behind schedule.
2.	Tulsipur Housing Scheme, Cuttack.	Greater Cuttack Improvement Trust.	18-3-1974	There has been no progress on the scheme; the agency has yet to execute the mortgage deed to secure the loan taken from HUDCO.
3.	Basanti Housing Scheme, Rourkela.	Orissa State Housing Board.	25-11-1975	The loan agreement is yet to be executed.
4.	Housing Scheme in Sainik School area, Bhubaneshwar.	Orissa State Housing Board.	25-11-1975	The loan agreement is yet to be executed.

Removal of Unauthorised Constructions and Encroachments on Public Land in New Ranjit Nagar

777. SHRI PANNA LAL BARUPAL: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to S.Q. No. 378 on the 17th March, 1975 regarding encroachment upon Public Land in DDA colonies and state:

(a) whether decision has since been taken to remove the unauthorised constructions and encroachments on public land in New Ranjit Nagar and to develop public parks as per layout plan; and

(b) the time by which action against the defaulters will be taken?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration of Delhi Development Authority.

Excavation of Balirajgarh Site

778. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to the excavation of the Balirajgarh site in Babu Barahi Block under Madhubani District of Bihar; and

(b) findings from the excavations during 1974 and 1975?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). The Department of Archaeology and Museums of the Government of Bihar resumed excavation at Balirajgarh during 1974-75. One of the trenches was excavated up to the sub-soil water-level, beyond which digging was not possible. However, the excavation revealed, as in the previous season, two Cultural Periods, the earlier of which belongs to the Sunga and the latter to the Kushan and Gupta periods. A few fragments of the Northern Black Polished Ware were noticed in the earliest levels.

उत्तर प्रदेश में नई चीनी मिलें

779. **श्री चान्द्रिका प्रसाद :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि .

(क) सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कितनी नई चीनी मिलें स्थापित की है, और

(ख) कितनी मिलों ने उत्पादन आरम्भ कर दिया है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने उत्तर प्रदेश में कोई चीनी मिल स्वय स्थापित नहीं की है। तथापि, राज्य तथा केन्द्रीय सरकारों की सहायता से सहकारी क्षेत्र में तीन नई चीनी मिलों ने चालू चीनी वर्ष 1975–76 के दौरान उत्पादन शुरू कर दिया है।

Air and Water Pollution

780. DR. RANEN SEN Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidence of air and water pollution has increased in India; and

(b) if so, steps taken to eradicate it?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes Sir, to some extent.

(b) (i) Under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, a Central and a few State Boards

have been set up to ensure the implementation of the law in respect of prevention and control of water pollution.

(ii) A legislation for Air pollution Control is under process.

Decline in the price of agricultural products

781. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the price of urea has been raised from Rs. 50 to Rs. 101 per bag and that of Sufala to Rs. 115 per bag;

(b) whether the price of agricultural products have come down considerably; and

(c) whether his Ministry proposes to fix in consultation with the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation an integrated price of fertilizers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No. Sir. The retail price of Urea was reduced from Rs 100 per bag to Rs. 92.50 per bag with effect from 18th July, 1975 and price of Suphala (15-15-15) was reduced from Rs. 90 per bag to Rs. 82.5 per bag with effect from 21st July, 1975.

(b) Yes, Sir. There has been a decline in the prices of most of the agricultural products.

(c) While fixing the maximum support prices/procurement prices of agricultural commodities, changes in the prices of fertilizers are taken into account.

Allotment of Land to Shopkeepers as a result of Demolition of Shops

782. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be leased to state:

(a) whether the persons whose houses have been demolished in the recent clearance operation in Delhi are being allotted plots of land for construction of their houses;

(b) whether the shopkeepers whose shops have been demolished are not being given any land; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All the bonafide and eligible shopkeepers have been given/offered alternative allotment.

(c) The persons who were not covered by any re-development scheme or squatted immediately prior clearance operation have not been allotted any land as they were ineligible.

Food Production and Procurements

783. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) total actual production of foodgrains, cereals and pulses in the country during 1973-74 and 1974-75;

(b) estimated production for the year 1975-76;

(c) State-wise targets of procurement and actual realisation in 1973-74 and 1974-75; and

(d) State-wise targets of procurement for 1975-76; and actual realisation till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The total production of foodgrains, cereals.

and pulses in the country during 1973-74 and 1974-75 was as under:—

Item	Total production (Million tonnes) 1973-74	1974-75
Foodgrains (including cereals and pulses)	104·66	101·07
Cereals . . .	94·65	90·67
Pulses . . .	10·01	10·40

(b) The final estimates of production for the year 1975-76 are not yet due from the States.

(c) and (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10150/76].

Facilities to Students of Non-Hindi Speaking States for Higher Studies in Hindi

784. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PRASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any facilities are given to the students of non-Hindi speaking States for higher studies in Hindi;

(b) if so, the nature of the facilities; and

(c) the number of students who were given these facilities during current financial year?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Under the scheme of "Scholarships to Students from Non-Hindi Speaking States for Post-Matric Studies in Hindi", a large number of scholarships are awarded every year to students from Non-Hindi speaking States for Post-Matric studies in Hindi. Two thousand such awards have been provided for the year 1975-76.

In order to facilitate study of Hindi at post-graduate/research level in non-Hindi speaking areas, 20 travel grants of the value of Rs. 350 each are awarded by the Central Hindi Directorate to Hindi research scholars in consultation with the Universities to enable them to visit Hindi speaking areas, meet scholars, visit Hindi libraries and institutions of higher learning. During 1975-76 so far nine students have ben selected for these travel grants.

Archaeological Ruins and Remains of Kalinga

785. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Departments of Archaeology Governments of India and Orissa surveyed the districts of Koraput; Ganjam; Phulbani and Kalahandi to get the archaeological ruins and remains of Kalinga:

(b) if so, the names of the temples, shrines etc. discovered so far: and

(c) the steps taken by the Departments to preserve and protect these ancient monuments?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) Survey of some selected sites and and monuments has been undertaken so far by the Archaeological Survey

of India. Information about the monuments/sites surveyed by the State Department of Archaeology is awaited.

(b) The names of the temples and remains noticed over the years by the Survey are as follows:

District Kalahandi

1. Dhavalesvara temple, Mohangiri
2. Nilakanthesvara temple Dadpur
3. Budaraja temple, Bhimkela
4. Ruins of old temples, Amathgarh
5. Ruined temples, Bisvanathpur (Topigram)
6. Chandi and other ruined temples, Belkhandi-Rajapadar dar
7. Lankesvari and Dadhivamana temples and ruined fort, Junagarh
8. Balabhadresvara temple, Narla
9. Ruined temple, Deolali.
10. Fort, Asurgarh
11. Rock paintings, Gudahandi

District Phulbani

1. Siddhesvara temple, Gandharadhi
2. Nilamadhava temple, Gandhradhi
3. Paschima-Somanatha temple, Baudh town
4. Kapilesvara temple, Baudh town
5. Bhubaneswara temple, Baudh town
6. Ruins of Monastery, Baudh town

District Ganjam

1. Fort, Ganjam
2. Gangadharaswami temple, Kottakolla
3. Jagadiswaraswami temple, Kottakolla
4. Bhima temple, Mahendragiri
5. Kunti temple, Mahendragiri
6. Yudisthira temple, Mahendragiri
7. Fort and Asoka rock-inscription, Jaugada

District Koraput

1. Siva temple, Bhairabsingpur
2. Ancient site and Sarvesvara temple, Nandpur
3. Guptesvara cave, Jeypur
4. Mallikesvara and Nilkontheswara temples on Yogamunda hill near Padmapur
5. Patalesvara and other temples, Paikapada (Theruvalley).

(c) Among these monuments, the following, being of national importance, have been protected by the Archaeological Survey of India.

1. Siddhesvara temple, Gandharadhi (Distt. Phulbani)
2. Nilamadhava temple, Gandharadhi (Distt. Phulbani)
3. Paschima-Somanatha temple, Baudh town (Distt. Phulbani)
4. Kapilesvara temple, Baudh town (Distt. Phulbani)
5. Bhubaneswara temple, Baudh town (Distt. Phulbani)
6. Gangadharaswami temple, Kottakolla (Distt Ganjam)
7. Jagadis waraswami temple, Kottakolla (Distt Ganjam)
8. Bhima temple, Mahendragiri (Distt. Ganjam)
9. Kunti temple, Mahendragiri (Distt. Ganjam)
10. Yudhisthira temple, Mahendragiri (Distt. Ganjam)

11. Asoka rock inscription, Jaugada (Distt. Ganjam)

Action is also being taken to protect the site of Asurgarh (District, Kalahandi).

The State Department of Archaeology has been asked to protect the remaining monuments which are of State importance.

The preservation of the monuments is also being attended to according to their requirements

New Housing Policy to Provide Houses to Weaker Sections

786. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state.

(a) new policy adopted by his Ministry to provide houses to weaker sections of the society; and

(b) steps taken and achievements in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The social housing schemes introduced by this Ministry are intended for persons in the low income brackets and weakers sections of the society. A new scheme for provision of house-sites, free of cost, to landless workers in rural areas was, however, introduced in October, 1971, as part of the Minimum Needs Programme This scheme is now included in the 20-Point Economic Programme announced by the Prime Minister. On the house-site so provided the landless worker is expected to build a house|hut thereon with his own resources or with such assistance as can be provided by State Governments and other voluntary organisations According to information received from the State Governments upto the end of December, 1975, more than 58.35 lakh house-sites have been allotted by the State Governments to landless rural families.

Additional Storage Capacity by F.C.I.

787. SHRI C.K. CHANDRAPPAN: SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Food Corporation of India has decided to create on a priority basis an additional storage capacity of 436,000 tonnes during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). Action is being initiated to create additional storage capacity on priority basis to the extent of 4 36 lakh tonnes during the current financial year This construction will be mainly by the Food Corporation of India and partly by the Central Warehousing Corporation.

Rehabilitation of Refugees from Former East Pakistan

788. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of former East Pakistan refugees awaiting rehabilitation;

(b) break-up of the figures of such refugees in different transit camps;

(c) the periods for which they are waiting in such transit camps;

(d) whether any plan has been drawn out for their rehabilitation; and

(e) if so, the time schedule for their rehabilitation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATSWAMY): (a) and (b). The total number of new migrants from former East Pakistan awaiting rehabilitation in transit camps, Karmishibirs and worksites as on 31-12-1975 is 17,329 families comprising 78440 persons. The break-up of the figures is given in the attached statement.

(c) The majority of the new migrant families awaiting rehabilitation belong to 1970 influx.

(d) and (e). Plans for resettlement of 21,300 families during the Fifth Plan period have been formulated. Of these, 15,600 families are planned to be resettled on agricultural lands and 5,700 families in non-agricultural occupations, subject to availability of suitable lands and adequate funds.

Statement

BREAK UP OF NEW MIGRANTS FROM FORMER EAST PAKISTAN AWAITING REHABILITATION IN DIFFERENT TRANSIT CAMPS, KARMISHIBIRS AND WORKSITES AS ON 31-12-1975.

Name of State/Camp	Agri.	Non-Agri.	Total	
	Families	Families	Families	Persons
Bihar				
Maranga	166	7	173	865
Bettiah	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra				
Chandrapur	12	48	60	260
Rajasthan				
Deoli	524	—	524	2821
Tripura				
Arundhutnagar	—	321	321	1163
Pabiacherra	—	46	46	127
Uttar Pradesh				
Rudrapur	497	15	512	2105
TOTAL	1199	437	1636	7341
Central Camp				
Mana	4954	2400	7354	32645
TOTAL OF CAMPS POPULATION:	6153	2837	8990	39986
Karmishibirs				
Dandakaranya	2657	23	2680	12372
Andhra Pradesh	495	—	495	2280
Madhya Pradesh	361	—	361	1711
TOTAL	3513	23	3536	16363
Returnee Families in Worksite Camps				
Tawa	3845	—	3845	17728
Dolariya	834	8	842	4030
TOTAL	4679	8	4687	21758
Rehabilitable Families in Permanent Liability Homes				
Amtali	—	116	116	333
GRAND TOTAL	14345	2984	17329	78440

Harnessing of Rivers

789. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the action plan formulated by Government to harness the river waters of the main rivers in the country and main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): The utilisable surface and ground water potential of the country are assessed to be 666 thousand million cubic metres and 275 thousand million cubic metres respectively. This would enable irrigation of 107 million hectares—72 million ha. through surface water and 35 million ha. through groundwater sources. Potential of 46 million ha. has already been created by the end of 74-75. It is proposed to increase the potential to about 56m. ha. by the end of the V Plan This would be nearly 52 per cent of the ultimate potential

Some of the important steps being taken for maximising the utilisation of available water resources are:—

(i) Expediting the pace of development of irrigation by implementation of larger programmes of major, medium and minior irrigation schemes;

(ii) Integrated use of surface and ground water in the command irrigation projects;

(iii) Programme of Command Area Development to ensure optimum utilisation of irrigation potential created;

(iv) Modernisation of existing canal systems including lining of channels;

(v) Taking measures for effecting economy in use of water and optimising use of available water by better management and control.

Vacation of Government Quarters by Officials having their own Houses at the Place of Duty

790. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued orders asking the officers to vacate Government quarters in case such officers are owning houses/flats at their place of duty:

(b) if so, what is the progress of implementation of the measure in important cities in the country;

(c) whether any deadline is fixed for vacation of the flats by such Government officials and the categories of officials exempted from such orders; and

(d) steps proposed to implement the order?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K RAGHURAMAIAH): (a) Yes, Sir, either to vacate or to pay licence fee at market rate if they want to continue in Government residences.

(b) The various Ministries of the Government of India are responsible for implementation the decision in respect of Government residences under their administrative control In so far as general pool is concerned, the number of house owning officers who have vacated Government accommodation in different cities is as follows:—

Name of city	No. of houses vacated
Delhi/New Delhi . . .	810
Calcutta	2
Bombay	28
Nagpur	12
Bangalore	1
Simla	2
Faridabad	48
TOTAL . . .	903

(c) and (d). The house-owning officers were required to vacate Government residences by 31-12-1975 failing which they would be required to pay licence fee at market rate with effect from 1st January, 1976 The following categories of officials have been exempted from the operation of these orders:—

(1) A Government employee, when he or any member of his family, has only a share in a Hindu undivided family house or in a jointly owned house subject to the following conditions, namely:—

(i) the Hindu undivided family does not consist only of, or the joint ownership is not confined only to, the Government employee and or his spouse and or his children, major or mior;

(ii) in the case of a house converted or acquired as a Hindu undivided family house, or as a jointly owned house, the conversion or acquisition was before 9th September, 1975;

(iii) the house cannot be divided by metes and bounds or, if so divisible, the share of the employee and or of a member of his family does not constitute a livable residential unit;

(iv) the house is in occupation of another sharer, to the exclusion of the Government servant or, as the case may be, member of his family;

(v) the house is not let out in whole of in part to an outsider.

(2) An employee, who is required to occupy a particular house because of the operational nature of his duties.

(3) An employee who, by reason of his specific post of functional and maintenance nature, is required necessarily to stay in in a particular house or locality.

(4) An employee who is provided Government accommodation free of rent or otherwise as a condition of his service.

(5) An allottee who owns a house which is not comparable to his entitlement under the Allotment Rules and whose house, in offered, is taken on least by the Director of Estates

Demarcation of Fishing Zones

791. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether bigger fishing vessels equipped for deep sea fishing often carry their fishing operations even in shallow waters, thereby creating unhealthy competition with small fishing vessels;

(b) whether the Government of Maharashtra have requested the Central Government to demarcate fishing zones for these two types of fishing vessels; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Generally large fishing vessels confine their fishing operations to off-shore areas. Some instances have, however, come to notice of such fishing vessels operating in areas conventionally fished by artisanal fishermen.

(b) and (c). Governmnet of Maharashtra have requested the Central Government for suitable legislation to enable demarcation of fishing zones.

among large and small fishing vessels. The matter is under consideration in consultation with other maritime states, etc.

Buffer Stock of Rice and Wheat in Orissa

792. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the quantities of rice and wheat kept as buffer stocks in Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): The buffer stock of foodgrains is maintained on an All-India basis. However, according to the latest reports, the Food Corporation of India was holding a stock of about 19 thousand tonnes of rice and 58 thousand tonnes of wheat in Orissa on Central account. In addition, the State Government had, as on 1-11-75, a stock of about 37 thousand tonnes of rice and 13 thousand tonnes of wheat.

Proposal for a University Service Commission

793. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to form a University Service Commission as distinct from the University Grants Commission; and

(b) whether disputes of teachers can be dealt with more effectively through this new Commission?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

प्राथमिक स्कूलों की पुस्तकों और लेखन सामग्री के मूल्य में वृद्धि

794. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या शिक्षा, समाज कल्याण और संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या प्राथमिक स्कूलों की पुस्तकों और लेखन सामग्री के मूल्यों में भारी वृद्धि हुई है;

(ख) इस वृद्धि के क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस को रोकने के लिए क्या कदम उठाये जायेंगे?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): (क) और (ख). पाठ्यपुस्तक अथवा कापी के मूल्य में मुख्य अंग कागज की लागत है। कागज की कमी के कारण, 1973 के अन्त में तथा 1974 के आरम्भ में बढ़िया (कल्चरल) कागज की विभिन्न किस्मों का मूल्य पर्याप्त बढ़ गया था और इस का प्रभाव पाठ्यपुस्तकों तथा लेखन सामग्री पर पड़ा।

(ग) छात्रों को पाठ्यपुस्तकों तथा कापियां उचित दर पर मिल सकें, इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए भारत सरकार ने शैक्षिक क्षेत्र में प्रतिवर्ष सफेद मुद्रण कागज 2,750 रुपये प्रति टन के रियायती दर से आवंटित करने का प्रबन्ध किया है जबकि उस समय बाजार में कागज का भाव 5,000 रुपये से 6,000 रुपये के बीच था। वर्ष 1974–75 (जून 1974 से जून, 1975 तक) के दौरान विभिन्न शैक्षिक प्रयोजनों के लिए जैसे पत्राचार पाठ्यक्रमों सहित पाठ्यपुस्तकों, कापियों तथा स्कूल और विश्वविद्यालय परीक्षाओं के लिए 1.34 लाख टन कागज राज्य सरकारों और संघ

सहित प्रशासनों को आवंटित किया गया था। इस में से 49 877 टन स्कूल पाठ्यपुस्तकों के लिए आवंटित किया गया था। आदरणीया प्रधान मंत्री के 20 सूत्रीय कार्यक्रम के अनुसरण में सभी स्कूल कालेज तथा विश्वविद्यालय छात्रों को पाठ्यपुस्तकें तथा लेखन सामग्री उचित दर पर मुहैया करने को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संसाधनों को नया प्रोत्साहन दिया गया था।

स्कूल पाठ्यपुस्तकों के लिए 32 944 टन कागज सहित, जुलाई 1975 से 72 489 टन कागज और आवंटित किया गया है। उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इन प्रबन्धों से न केवल मूल्यों की वृद्धि को रोकने में सहायता मिली अपितु अनेक राज्यों में 1973 की स्तर के मूल्यों को बनाए रखने तथा कुछ मामलों में मूल्यों में भी कमी करने में भी सहायता मिली।

Rice Crop Cutting Experiment

795 DR K L RAO Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether separate rice crop cutting experiments have been made to determine the yield of rice from irrigated and only rainfed rice fields, and

(b) if not, how is the total yield of rice estimated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) No Sir

(b) Since random sample of rice is taken from a particular State or region, this represents both the irrigated and rainfed areas.

माना शिविर से विस्थापितों का स्थानान्तरण

796. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बंगला देश के विस्थापित जो माना शिविर में थे उन्हें भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों पर भेज दिया गया है

(ख) यदि हां तो कितने विस्थापितों को स्थानान्तरित किया गया है, और

(ग) माना शिविर में इस समय कितने शरणार्थी अथवा विस्थापित हैं ?

पूर्ति और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जी० वेंकटस्वामी) : (क) जी, हां। इस समय माना शिविर समूह में रखे गये भूतपूर्व पूर्वी पाकिस्तान (न कि बंगलादेश) से आए नए प्रवासियों को पुनर्वास विभाग द्वारा निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार समय समय पर पुनर्वास स्थलों/कार्य स्थलों में भेजा जा रहा है।

(ख) 1-4-1975 से 8-1-1976 तक की जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

(ग)	परिवार	व्यक्ति
कृषक	4682	20914
गैर-कृषक	2385	10435
स्थायी दायित्व	614	2558
योग	7681	33907

विवरण

1-4-1975 से 8-1-1976 तक मान्ता में भेजे गए परिवारों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण

राज्य स्थान का नाम	1975-76 कुंवक (1-4-1975 से 8-1-1976 तक)	गैर-कृषक
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	290	
महाराष्ट्र	202	
मध्य प्रदेश	339	177
कर्नाटक	50	
दण्डकारण्य परियोजना	2764	57
तावा कार्य स्थल	998	
बुलरिया कार्य स्थल	633	
उत्तर प्रदेश	..	53
योग	5275	287
कुल योग	5562	

चारे और घास की कमी

797 डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में भूमि के अधिकतम वितरण तथा विभिन्न उद्योगों में घास के उपयोग के कारण चारे व चरागाहों की निरन्तर कमी होती जा रही है जिसका पशुपालन पर विपरीत प्रभाव पड़ रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस कठिनाई को दूर करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) जी, नहीं। विभिन्न राज्यों में, भूमि के वितरण से, देश में चारे के उत्पादन और उपलब्धि पर कोई प्रतिकूल प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है और न ही चरागाह भूमि में कोई कमी आई है। कुछ प्रकार की घासों / भूसों का उद्योगों में उपयोग किया जाता है परन्तु ये अधिकतर अखाद्य अथवा घटिया किस्म की घासें होती है, जिनके उपयोग से, चारे की उपलब्धि पर कोई खास असर पड़ने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ख) तथापि, सरकार ने चरागाहों के विकास के लिये, सूखाग्रस्त क्षेत्र कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, देश के विशेष कर शुष्क और अर्धशुष्क क्षेत्रों में कार्यक्रम शुरू किये है।

भूदान में प्राप्त भूमि और उसका वितरण

798. श्री मूलचन्द डागा क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में प्रत्येक वर्ष भूदान में राज्य वार कितनी-कितनी भूमि प्राप्त हुई

(ख) क्या इस भूमि को वितरित कर दिया गया है और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस भूमि का राज्य-वार ब्यौरा और भूमि प्राप्त करने वालों की संख्या क्या है ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मन्त्रालय में उप मन्त्री (श्री प्रभुदास पटेल) : (क) से (ग). राज्य सरकारों से आवश्यक सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और इसके आधार पर उचित उत्तर सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Kakori Shaheed Education Society, Shahjahanpur, U.P.

799. SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) how many educational Institutions are being run by the Kakori Shaheed Education Society, Shahjahanpur, U.P.;

(b) how much money has been given to these educational Institutions as grants under various heads by the Central and the U.P. State Governments;

(c) whether these grants have been misspent; and

(d) if so, what action Government propose to take?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P YADAV): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Rural Indebtedness

800 SHRI H. N MUKERJEE:

SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total indebtedness of the rural poor in the country;

(b) how many States have taken measures to wipe off the rural indebtedness; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take against those people who have not carried out the programme of wiping off the rural indebtedness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) According to the third decennial All India Debt and Investment Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India (1972-72) the aggregate indebtedness as on 30-6-71 of the rural poor including agricultural labourers, rural artisans, marginal farmers and small farmers owning land upto 5 acres was Rs. 1910 crores.

(b) State Govts. of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Haryana, Karnataka, Kerala, Gujarat, Manipur, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and Himachal Pradesh, have taken action for imposition of moratorium on the recovery of debt from small farmers and others. Of these states, Assam, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have also taken action for the complete redemption of debt of the weakest categories. The Tamil Nadu legislation provides for moratorium on the recovery of debt from both agriculturist and others subject to certain conditions. The Bihar debt relief ordinance 1975 provides only for the total discharge of debt of certain categories of persons. The Haryana, Tripura and West Bengal legislation also provides for the scaling down of debts.

According to the guidelines issued by the Government of India, the State Governments are expected to take further legislative action for liquidation, by states, of indebtedness of the weaker sections in rural areas.

(c) The State Governments are to take appropriate legal and administrative measures for proper implementation of the programme.

आवासहीन व्यक्तियों को आवास भूखण्ड देने की योजना

801. **डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडेय :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या पांचवी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक ऐसे व्यक्तियों को आवास भूखण्ड देने की योजना है जिनके पास शहरों और गावों में अपने मकान नहीं है,

(ख) शहरों तथा गावों में कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्ति ऐसे है जिनके पास अपने मकान नहीं है; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्त तक कितने प्रतिशत की आवश्यकता की पूर्ति की जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैय्या) (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) 1971 की जनगणना के अनुसार, देश के कुल परिवारों मे से 59.1% परिवार किराए के मकानों मे रह रहे थे। इसके अलावा, देश मे मकानों में ही नहीं रह रहे बल्कि पटरी आदि पर रह रहे लोगों की जनसंख्या अनुमानत 0.36% थी।

(ग) पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के प्रारुप में, यह उल्लेख नही किया गया है कि योजना के अन्त तक कितने प्रतिशत आवासहीन लोगों को रिहायशी प्लाट दिए जाएगे। तथापि, इस योजना में न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन मजदूरों को 40 लाख आवास स्थल देने की व्यवस्था है जिसे प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा घोषित 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम में शामिल किया गया है।

Inter-State River Water Disputes

802. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to states:

(a) names of the inter-state river water disputes settled upto the end of December, 1975-76 indicating the names of the disputes settled;

(b) the time since when these disputes had been going on; and

(c) the names of the States which have inter-state river water disputes indicating the river waters at dispute and the position of such disputes?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) to (c). The following inter-State disputes were resolved during the last three years:—

(i) Construction of Rajghat Dam across the Betwa.

(ii) Construction of Rangawan High Level Canal in Madhya Pradesh.

(iii) Sharing of waters of the Urmil River.

The above three disputes concerned the States of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh;

(iv) Construction of Bansagar Project on the Sone river.

This concerned the States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

(v) Construction of new barrages at Tajewala and Okhla on the Yamuna.

These concerned the States of Haryana, Rajasthan and U.P.

These water disputes arose during 1969—72.

The other major disputes relate to use and development of the waters of the

(i) Godavari

(ii) Narmada

(iii) Cauvery

(iv) Yamuna

(v) Rivers in Bihar and West Bengal.

(vi) Krishna

The position of these disputes is given below:

Godavari: This dispute is before the Godavari Water Disputes Tribunal for adjudication since 1969. An accord was reached between the five concerned States, *viz.*, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa in December, 1975 according to which major portion of the Godavari waters has been shared by the concerned States. Allocation of the balance waters will be decided by the Tribunal.

New projects will be cleared in the Godavari Basin on the basis of this agreement.

Narmada: The dispute is before the Narmada Water Disputes Tribunal for adjudication since 1969. According to the agreement reached between the concerned States, namely, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, Maharashtra can use 0.25 million acre feet of Narmada water and Rajasthan 0..50 million acre feet of water out of 28 million acre feet which is 75 per cent dependable flow in the Narmada basin. According to agreement reached between the concerned States in March, 1975 Gujarat may go ahead with construction of Karjan, Heran, Rami and Sukhi projects and Madhya Pradesh may go ahead with Kolar, Bichia, Sukta and Bichhia-Latia projects. The Tribunal has to adjudicate on the question of the height of the Navgam Dam in Gujarat and the share of the Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in the balance waters and other relevant issues.

Cauvery: The Union Minister of Agriculture and Irrigation discussed the various issues relating to use and development of Cauvery waters with the Chief Ministers of concerned States, *viz.* Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu in November, 1974 and February, 1975. Following the discussions of the officers of the Department of Irrigation with officers of each of the three States in September, 1975, studies are being carried out on certain issues relating to use of Cauvery waters.

Yamunas: Studies of the water availability and existing utilisation of the Yamuna waters have been carried out and a copy of the studies sent to the concerned State Governments, namely Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and U.P. and the Delhi Administration. Their comments are awaited.

Rivers in Bihar and West Bengal—

At the instance of the Central Government, these are under discussions between the officers of the two States. Thereafter, the Chief Ministers of two States would discuss various issues to reach an acceptable solution.

Krishna: Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal set up by the Government of India in 1969 forwarded its report giving its decision on the matters referred to in December, 1973. The party States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Maharashtra and the Central Government have asked for certain clarifications/guidance as provided for in the inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. The hearing of these references by the Tribunal is in progress.

Shallow Tube Wells

803. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the number of shallow tubewells and pumpsets electrically operated and diesel operated proposed to be installed in the Fifth Five Year Plan in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): The draft Fifth Five Year Plan visualises installation of 15 78 lakhs electrically operated tubewells and pumpsets during the Fifth Plan. Statewise break-up is given in the statement attached Besides it is proposed to instal 10 lakh additional diesel operated shallow tubewells and pumpsets during the Fifth Plan Statewise break-up of this figure has not been fixed

Statement

Sl No	Name of the State	Electric pumpsets
1	Andhra Pradesh	97070
2	Assam	9540
3	Bihar	28620
4	Gujarat	15500
5	Haryana	51500
6	Himachal Pradesh	990
7	Jammu & Kashmir	—
8	Karnataka	59880
9	Kerala	30000
10	Madhya Pradesh	38160
11	Maharashtra	64320
12	Manipur	—
13	Meghalaya	—
14	Nagaland	—
15	Orissa	47240
16	Punjab	39160
17	Rajasthan	28620
18	Tamilnadu	143000
19	Tripura	—
20	Uttar Pradesh	114480
21	West Bengal	43000
	All States	811080
	Total Union Territories	3720
	Through REC	763200*
	All India	1568000

*Through funds provided by the Rural Electrification Corporation —State-wise break up is not given

Development of Land in Tribal Areas under Pilot Projects

804 SHRI BHAGIRATH BHANWAR Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the progress made in regard to development of land in tribal areas in various States under the pilot projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) Under the 8 Pilot Tribal Development Agency Projects and the 2 Pilot Intensive Rural Employment Projects taken up by the Government of India in the five states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and Rajasthan, the progress made so far in regard to development

of land in the tribal areas comes to 29,480 acres as shown below:—

	Name of State	Area of land developed/ reclaimed (In acres)
1	Andhra Pradesh . .	2280
2	Bihar . . .	3178
3	Madhya Pradesh . .	16,463
4	Orissa . . .	6067
5	Rajasthan . . .	1492
	Total .	29,480

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects of Maharashtra in Godavari Basin

805. SHRI ANNASAHEB COTKHINDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects of Maharashtra, in Godavari basin, pending clearance with the Centre; and

(b) in view of the agreement on Godavari waters reached among the concerned States, the probable time when these projects are likely to be sanctioned ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). Reports of 12 major and 35 medium projects in Godavari basin have so far been received from the Government of Maharashtra. The names of these projects are given in the attached statement.

These projects are under examination in Central Water Commission. Action is being initiated to get their latest cost estimates and modified proposals wherever necessary in the light of the recent Godavari accord for further processing.

Statement

MAHARASHTRA STATE PROJECTS IN GODAVARI BASIN (12 MAJOR+35 MEDIUM)

Sl. No.	Name of Project (District)
1	2
	A.—MAJOR
1.	Upper Wardha (Amravati and Nagpur)
2.	Upper Penganga (Parbhani)
3.	Manjira (Bhir)
4.	Pench Irrigation (Nagpur)
5.	Lower Penganga (Nanded)
6.	Upper Pravara (Ahmednagar)
7.	Lower Dudhna (Parbhani)
8.	Jayakwadi-II
9.	Bawanthadi
10.	Nandur Madhmeshwar (Nasik)
11.	Lower Tirna (Left) (Osmanabad)
12.	Lower Godavari (Ishtapuri Left) (Nanded)
	B.—MEDIUM
1.	Kalyangirja (Aurangabad)
2.	Daraswadi (Nasik)
3.	Bhojapur (Nasik)
4.	Karadked (Nanded)
5.	Dhamdna (Aurangabad)
6.	Dodhegaon (Bhir)
7.	Karpara (Parbhani)
8.	Tiru (Osmanabad)
9.	Pengaon Ghatsil (Bhir)
10.	Masoli (Parbhani)
11.	Tawarja (Osmanabad)
12.	Pethwadaj (Nanded)
13.	Whati (Osmanabad)
14.	Eradha (Ahmednagar)
15.	Borna (Bhir)
16.	Mahalingi (Nanded)
17.	Bor (Wardha)
18.	Chaina Nadi (Chandrapur)
19.	Girija (Aurangabad)
20.	Ambadi (Aurangabad)
21.	Kundalika (Bhir)
22.	Rangpur Tank (Bhandara)
23.	Labansarad (Chandrapur)

1	2
24.	Saraswati (Bhir)
25.	Makardhokra (Nagpur)
26.	Additional Spill-way capacity of Darna Dam (Nasik)
27.	Takli Bhan Tank (Ahmednagar)
28.	Lendi (Nanded)
29.	Lahuki (Aurangabad)
30.	Pothra (Wardha)
31.	Sonal Tank (Nanded)
32.	Talni Tank (Nanded)
33.	Lower Pus (Yeotmal)
34.	Alandi (Nasik)
35.	Kalisarar (Bhandara)

Allottment and Utilisation of Fertilizers

806. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fertilizers have become surplus and the quantity allotted last year and the current season has not been utilised in many States;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the State-wise, break-up of the demand of fertilizers, actual quantity supplied and the actual utilisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The quantities of fertilizers allocated to various States in 1975 (February, 1975—January, 76, fertilizer supply year) were not fully lifted by the State Governments, their agencies or the distributors in the States. This was mainly due to high prices resulting from increase in price of imported fertilizer and of raw material for domestic production. With the reduction in prices in July, 1975 and December, 1975 and favourable weather conditions, offtake has shown improvement in Rabi 1975-76 (August 1975—January, 1976 supply period). Keeping in view the need for maintaining adequate fertilizer buffer stocks in the country both from the point of view of the internal pipeline as well as keeping a strong bargaining position while making purchases in the world fertilizer market, the overall fertilizer stocks in the country are not excessive.

(c) A statement showing (i) Net agronomic requirements, (ii) supplies made; and (iii) offtake in different States during February, 1975—January, 1976 fertilizer supply year, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10151/76]

Assistance from Hungary for Poultry Farming in Orissa

807. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the Hungarian Government for financial assistance/loan for poultry farming in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

National Seminar on Child Labour

808. SHRI VASANT SATHE:
SHRI SARJOO PANDEY:
SHRI Y. ESWARA REDDY:
SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent national seminar on employment of child labour

has recommended series of measures against exploitation of child labour; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto and the steps taken/proposed to be taken to stop exploitation of child labour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The National Seminar was organised by the National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development, as recommended by the Working Group on Employment of Children set up by the Department of Social Welfare. The measures recommended by the seminar are to be considered by the Working Group, whose final report is awaited by Government.

Water Charges in Government Quarters

809. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the areas in Delhi and New Delhi where Government servants residing in Government quarters are being charged water charges at flat rates though water meters are fixed there;

(b) reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to charge water charges according to the meter readings?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) (i) Multi-storeyed flats in Sector XIII, Ramakrishnapuram;

(ii) Four-storey flats in D.I.Z. area (Gole Market) and;

(iii) Government of India Press Colony, Ring Road.

(b) In multi-storeyed flats and four-storeyed flats referred to in (i) and (ii) above, water is pumped from ground level to overhead tanks and then distributed to various flats. The N.D.M.C. is not prepared to take over water meters on distribution lines laid from the overhead tank to individual flats at various floor levels and bill each consumer. The matter is being pursued.

As regards the Government of India Press Colony, steps are being taken to handover the water meters to the Delhi Municipal Corporation.

(c) There is no proposal to recover water charges according to meter readings till the meters in the three colonies are taken over by the N.D.M.C./ D.M.C.

Mother Dairies in Delhi

810. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of places in Delhi and New Delhi where Mother Dairies have already been set up;

(b) the names of places where the work setting up these dairies is in progress and the time by which the work is expected to be completed and when these dairies are likely to start functioning; and

(c) whether this scheme of the Government has been appreciated by people if so whether it is proposed to set up more such dairies?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). A Mother Dairy has been set up at Patpatganj, Delhi with an installed capacity of 4 lakh litres daily. A statement showing (i) number and places where bulk vending booths have been set up and (ii)

names of places where these are proposed to be set up together with progress of construction etc. is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10152/76*].

(c) A survey of the consumers' acceptance to be bulk vending system has not been carried out. However, the new system of distribution has received good public reaction so far. A techno-economic study of the system will be carried out before the scheme is extended.

Area under Wheat Cultivation in Punjab

811. SHRI RAGHUNANDAN LAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the area under wheat cultivation during the rabi season this year in Punjab is more as compared to last year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). Final estimate of area sown to wheat during 1975-76 has not yet become due from the State Government. According to available information, there is likely to be an increase in area sown to wheat in Punjab on account of such factors as regular supply of power, diesel oil and canal water for irrigation and intensive training programme organised by State Government.

Accumulation of Fertilizers

812. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge accumulation of stocks of fertilizers has necessitated the revision of our fertilizer import policy; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the revised policy?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). While working out the import requirements of fertilisers for the country for a particular year, Government of India takes into account the stocks in hand and the likely indigenous production. Imports are meant to cover the gap between agronomic requirements and the availability of fertilisers in the country. The import requirements for fertilisers for 1976-77 is being worked out on this basis.

Agreement on Farming and Irrigation with Rumania

813. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement on farming and irrigation has recently been concluded with Rumania; and

(b) if so, the main features of the agreement?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A protocol on Technical and Scientific Cooperation in the field of Agriculture, Food, Industry and water Management between the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation, Government of India and the Ministry of Agriculture, Food Industry and Water Management of the Socialist Republic of Rumania for the years 1975 and 1976 was signed in New Delhi on the 11th June, 1975. The Protocol provides for exchange of Scientists/Specialists in the field of Agriculture, Food Industry, Fisheries, Land Reclamation and Water Management and also exchange of information, materials and seed samples. The party sending the

scientists and specialists shall bear both ways international travel cost of the Scientists and specialists. The party receiving scientists and specialists shall bear their expenditure on lodging, boarding, internal transport, out of pocket allowance and medical expenses, if any.

उन व्यक्तियों को, जिनके अपने राज्यों में अथवा भारत में किसी स्थान पर अपने मकान हैं, दिल्ली में भूमि आवंटन न करना

814. **श्री मूलचन्द डागा** : क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या सरकार ने ऐसे कानून बनाये हैं जिनके अन्तर्गत उन व्यक्तियों को जिनके अपने राज्यों में अथवा भारतवर्ष में किसी स्थान पर अपने मकान हैं रिहायशी प्रयोजनों के लिये दिल्ली में भूमि का आवंटन नहीं किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : जी, नहीं । दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्लाटों के आवंटन के लिये पात्रता की शर्तें इस प्रकार हैं :—

(i) वह व्यक्ति या उस की पत्नी/उसका पति या उनका कोई आश्रित मंत्रणी जिसमे अविवाहित बच्चे शामिल हैं दिल्ली के सब क्षेत्र में उनका पूर्ण रूप से या आंशिक रूप से कोई फ्री होल्ड या लीज के आधार पर रिहायशी प्लाट या मकान न हो ।

(ii) वह व्यक्ति दिल्ली के सब राज्य क्षेत्र मे पिछले पाच वर्ष से लगातार रह रहा हो, यदि नहीं तो उसे इस बात का घोषणा पत्र देना होगा कि वह दिल्ली में रहने का इच्छुक है ।

Assistance for Rajasthan Canal

815. SHRI M. C. DAGA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in addition to the provision already made, any additional amount has been sanctioned by Central Government in 1975 for speeding up the work of Rajasthan Canal;

(b) if so, the amount provided;

(c) whether any assistance is likely to be received from the World Bank for the development of Rajasthan Canal, and

(d) if so, the amount thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Central Government have sanctioned Rs. 4 crores in the form of Special Advance Plan Assistance, over and above the outlay of Rs 18.50 crores already provided in the Annual Plan of the State for Rajasthan Canal Project for 1975-76, raising the total outlay to Rs. 22 5 crores for expediting construction of the project. This additional assistance will be subject to the State Government taking positive decision in the current financial year for revision of water rates to cover the working expenses fully.

(c) and (d). This is still under discussion with the World Bank and no final decision has been taken as yet.

Assistance to West Bengal and Maharashtra for Minor Irrigation Schemes

816 SHRI TUNA ORAON: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for minor irrigation schemes to West Bengal and Maharashtra during the Fourth Five Year Plan period and the amount spent during that period;

(b) minor irrigation scheme in these two States sanctioned during the Fifth Plan Period also; and

(c) total area of land likely to be benefited in these two states under these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The approved outlay for the minor irrigation during the Fourth Five Year Plan in West Bengal and Maharashtra and the amount actually spent in these States are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

	Approved Outlay	Amount Spent
West Bengal	30·34	29·51
Maharashtra	70·00	80·28

(b) The tentative approved public sector outlays for minor irrigation during the 5th Plan in these two States are as under:—

	(Rs. in Crores)
West Bengal	36·07
Maharashtra	120·30

(c) The additional area likely to be benefited from minor irrigation during the Fifth Plan in these two States is as under:—

	(Lakh hectares)
West Bengal	5·00
Maharashtra	3·50

Fall in Price of Paddy in West Bengal

817. SHRI H. N. MUKHERJEE:

DR. RANEN SEN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of paddy is falling rapidly in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The wholesale prices of paddy in West Bengal during the current season have generally been ruling lower than those in the corresponding period of 1974-75 on account of bright prospects of winter paddy crops and heavy market arrivals. The prices, however, mostly continue to be higher than the procurement prices.

Assistance to States for flood relief

818. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central teams had recommended assistance to States to provide relief to the flood victims; and

(b) if so, amounts of assistance given to each State, separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Central Teams have recommended advance plan assistance to Bihar, Orissa, U.P., Rajasthan and Gujarat.

(b) The amounts sanctioned to each State are given below:

Bihar	9.75 crores
Orissa	7.55 ,,
U. P.	6.20 ,,
Rajasthan	2.50 ,,

The question of sanctioning advance plan assistance to Gujarat is under consideration of Government. In addition, short term crop loans have been

sanctioned to these States for agricultural inputs The amounts sanctioned are:—

Bihar	.. 10.00	crores
Orissa	.. 7.00	„
U.P.	.. 9.75	„
Rajasthan	.. 8.25	„
Gujarat	.. 9.00	„

Milk Dairy at Faizabad, U.P.

819. SHRI R. K. SINHA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in setting up a milk dairy at Faizabad in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) when the project was sanctioned;

(c) the amount estimated to be spent, the original amount sanctioned and schedule for completion and the revised estimate and the revised time schedule; and

(d) when the dairy is expected to be completed and likely to start functioning?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) The Pradeshik Cooperative Dairy Federation, Uttar Pradesh, which is to implement the scheme has taken possession of the land in Faizabad. The land has been levelled and the boring of the tubewell at site is also nearing completion. Detailed drawings for the building construction have been prepared and tenders are being invited soon. Skeleton staff for the constructional phase has already been posted to supervise the project developmental work at site. Specifications for purchase of machinery are also ready.

(b) The project was sanctioned by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 30th March, 1974.

(c) The amount estimated to be spent is Rs. 60 lakhs for the first stage of the scheme for setting up a fluid milk plant to handle 20,000 litres milk per day. The original estimate was Rs. 45 lakhs and the schedule for completion was 2 years from the date of possession of the land. The revised estimate is Rs. 60 lakhs and the project is likely to be completed by December, 1977.

(d) The Dairy building is expected to be completed by June, 1977 after which erection of machinery is to be taken up and the Dairy is likely to start functioning by December, 1977.

बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए समेकित योजना

820. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** क्या **कृषि और सिंचाई** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश के विभिन्न राज्यों में बाढ़ नियंत्रण के लिए कोई समेकित योजना तैयार की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने की सम्भावना है और इसे क्रियान्वित होने में कितना समय लगेगा ?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री केदार नाथ सिंह) (क) बाढ़ नियंत्रण कार्य राज्य योजनाओं का भाग होता है और इस प्रकार से बाढ़ सुरक्षा स्कीमों का आयोजन एवं कार्यान्वयन करना राज्य सरकारों का उत्तरदायित्व है । विभिन्न राज्यों में बाढ़ प्रवण क्षेत्रों के लिए व्यापक योजना संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा तैयार की जा रही है । अधिक बाढ़ प्रवण नदी बेसिनों के लिए इन योजनाओं को तैयार करने के लिए विशेष संगठनों को स्थापित किया गया

है। ये संगठन हैं—असम सरकार द्वारा स्थापित ब्रह्मपुत्र बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग तथा पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार द्वारा स्थापित उत्तर बंगाल बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग। केन्द्र ने गंगा बेसिन में बाढ़ नियंत्रण की व्यापक योजना तैयार करने के लिए गंगा बाढ़ नियंत्रण आयोग की स्थापना की है। देश में बाढ़ नियंत्रण की समग्र रूप से योजना तथा इसकी संभावित लागत की सूचना राज्यों तथा विशेष संगठनों द्वारा योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिए जाने के पश्चात् ही उपलब्ध होगी।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

हरिजन तथा आदिवासी खेतिहर मजदूरों के लिये आवास प्रदान करने की योजना

821. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या **निर्माण और आवास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने हरिजन तथा आदिवासी खेतिहार मजदूरों को आवास प्रदान करने की कोई योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं;

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिये राज्य सरकारों को धनराशि आवंटित की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरमैया) : (क) और (ख). निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय ने केवल हरिजनों और आदिवासी कृषि मजदूरों के लाभ के लिये कोई आवास योजना आरंभ नहीं की है। तथापि, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमि-हीन मजदूरों को आवास स्थल देने की एक योजना अक्तूबर, 1971 में आरम्भ की गई थी। यह सरकार के न्यूनतम आवश्यकता कार्यक्रमों में से एक कार्यक्रम है और इसे प्रधान मंत्री द्वारा घोषित 20 सूत्री आर्थिक कार्यक्रम में भी शामिल किया गया है। योजना में, ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में भूमिहीन परिवारों को बिना मूल्य विकसित आवास स्थल देने की व्यवस्था है, तथापि, प्राथमिकता उन ब्लाकों को दी जाती है जहां भूमिहीन अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों के मजदूरों की काफी संख्या हो। योजना के कार्यान्वयन में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों से संबंधित परिवारों का पृथक्कीकरण नहीं करना होता और ऐसे परिवारों को अन्य परिवारों के साथ उचित रूप से मिला दिया जाना होता है। इस प्रकार दिये गये आवास स्थलों पर, मजदूरों से यह आशा की जाती है कि वे अपने साधनों से या ऐसी सहायता से जो राज्य सरकारें या अन्य स्वैच्छिक अभिकरण उपलब्ध कर सके, उन पर मकानों/झोंपड़ियों का निर्माण करें। अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जन-जातियों (जिन में आदिवासी शामिल हैं) से भी आशा की जाती है कि वे अपनी कमजोर आर्थिक स्थिति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, इस मंत्रालय द्वारा आरंभ की गई अन्य सामाजिक आवास योजनाओं से पर्याप्त लाभ उठाएं।

गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिये, जिन में अनुसूचित जातियां और अनुसूचित जनजातियां शामिल हैं, विशिष्ट आवास योजनाएं आरम्भ की गई है। ये योजनाएं अब राज्य क्षेत्र में है।

(ग) और (घ) क्योंकि इस मंत्रालय द्वारा हरिजनों और आदिवासी कृषि मजदूरों को मकान देने के लिये कोई विशिष्ट योजनायें आरम्भ नहीं की गई है; अतः इस प्रयोजन के लिये राज्य सरकारों को पृथक निधियों का नियतन नहीं किया गया है।

जहां तक गृह मंत्रालय की आवास योजनाओं का संबंध है, अपेक्षित सूचना का एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है [ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या एल टी 10153/76]

Amenities to Government Colonies

822. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state whether there is a proposal to provide more and better amenities to the Government colonies in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHURAMAIAH): The Government is assessing the adequacy or otherwise of the amenities already provided in the Government colonies to see whether these need any improvement. In the meantime steps are being taken to improve condition of roads, parks, latrines, urinals, drains, public hydrants and general cleanliness as well as improvement of water supply; sewer lines and drains in Government colonies.

National Slum clearance policy

823. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Tamil Nadu Government has suggested to the Centre to adopt a National Slum Clearance Policy; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) No such proposal has come from the Government of Tamil Nadu.

(b) Does not arise.

Bagmati River Project

824. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) reasons for the slow progress in the execution of Bagmati River Project in Bihar; and

(b) time by which the project is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) The layout and design of this project, as originally envisaged, had to be entirely changed due to the sudden change in the river course. The Scheme comprises the construction of a barrage, canals on both banks and construction of flood embankments to protect the canal system and to make the command area free from floods. The work on the flood protection embankments has been taken up first. This measure would give time to watch the river behaviour and also afford protection to the command area.

(b) The work on the construction of afflux bunds of barrage is likely to be completed during the Fifth Plan period. No schedule has, however, so far been drawn up for construction of barrage and canal system by the State Government.

Plight of High School going Children Displaced from Jhuggi-Jhopries

825. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the plight of the high-school going children of displaced Jhuggi-Jhopri dwellers in Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in this regard, especially in connection with admission in the schools in their new surroundings?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Delhi Administration have issued instructions to all the heads of the Government and aided Higher Secondary and Middle Schools to provide necessary admission facilities for such children.

Area Development Authorities in Bihar

826. SHRI HARI KISHORE SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the progress made by the Area Development Authorities, especially in the State of Bihar, and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Yes.

(b) 51 Irrigation Projects were identified for command area development in the country during the Fifth Five Year Plan. 28 CAD authorities have already been so far established for 37 irrigation project command areas. Survey, investigation, design, preparation of farm plans and execution of on-farm development works have been taken up and are in progress. The progress made so far as per report received from the State Government is as follows:

(1) Soil surveys—11.04 lakh ha.

(2) Topographical surveys—7.46 lakh ha.

(3) Preparation of—3.24 lakh ha. farm plans.

(4) Construction of—37,772 km. fields channels.

(5) Land shaping—91,153 ha. and levelling (farmer's efforts).

(6) Land shaping and levelling—1,70,490 ha. (Government efforts).

(7) Tube wells, bore wells,—46,901 dug wells and Bamboo Borings.

So far as the State of Bihar is concerned, four command area development authorities—one each for Kosi, Gandak, Sone, and Kiul—Badua-Chandan have been created in the State, the first three in November, 1973 and the last one in May, 1975 Each command area development authority has prepared a work programme for the 5th Plan.

Upto 1974-75, 12000 ha. were covered under soil survey and 6600 ha. under Topographical survey. During the current year 50,000 ha are proposed to be covered under soil and topographical surveys Farm Plans of about 15,000 ha. have been prepared for being posed for loan to ARC On farm development work in 3400 ha. has already been completed and further works are under progress Work on the construction of field channels and field drains has also been started A special drive has been made towards exploiting ground water resources A large number of shallow and deep tube wells in the command area of these projects have been taken up. Rabi irrigation has been intensified. Extension activities are also being intensified.

Agricultural Research Complex in North-Eastern Region

827. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Agricultural Research Complex has been instituted in

the North-Eastern region of the country to study the numerous problems peculiar to the area and also help evolve a rational production policy for the different States in the region; and

(b) whether the research Centres will give the highest priority to standardisation of economically profitable and ecologically sound alternatives to the jhum system of cultivation prevalent mostly in that region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Yes Sir. An Agricultural Research Complex has been established with headquarters at Shillong with Centres in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura and Manipur at a total cost of Rs. 180 lakhs during the fifth plan period.

(b) Several alternative systems of cropping to replace Jhum cultivation are being studied.

Financial Assistance for Housing Scheme to States

828. SHRI SHANKERRAO SAVANT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) what financial assistance by way of loans and subsidies has the Central Government given to the various States and Union Territories during 1974-75 and 1975-76 (till the end of December, 1975) for purposes of housing schemes; and

(b) how much of this assistance was spent on (i) housing schemes for the poor, (ii) housing schemes for the slum-dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): (a) and (b). The following Central financial assistance was released to the State Governments for implementing the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers which is a Central Sector Scheme:

Year	Loan	Subsidy	Total
	(Rupees in Lakhs)		
1974-75	46·00	34·00	80·00
1975-76 (Till Dec. '75)	40·00	40·00	80·00

All other Social Housing Societies including the Slum-Clearance, and Improvement Scheme, are in the State Sector and are implemented by the State Governments out of the 'block loans' and 'block grants' provided by the Central Government for all State Sector Schemes taken together, without being tied to any particular Scheme, project or head of development. The entire central financial assistance which was provided for the Housing Scheme was intended for pleased to state:

Recommendations of Study Group on Refugee Rehabilitation

829. SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has accepted the recommendations of Study group on Refugee Rehabilitation led by Sri Arun Chandra Guha; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the implementation of recommendations?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF SUPPLY AND REHABILITATION (SHRI G. VENKATASWAMY): (a) and (b). Out of the 16 reports of the Committee of Review concerning the Department of Rehabilitation, recommendations of the Committee in respect of 7 reports (as listed in the statement enclosed) had by and large, been accepted by the Government and necessary funds sanctioned.

The recommendations made by the Review Committee were duly considered at the time of the formulation of the Fifth Plan proposals in consultation with the State Government and the Planning Commission and the view taken was that the displaced persons should be integrated with the general socio-economic structure of the State and the residual-rehabilitation problem tackled as part of the State Five Year Plan. Accordingly, the State Government were asked to consider the recommendations contained in the remaining reports of the Committee of Review.

STATEMENT

Particulars of Seven Reports submitted by the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal considered for implementation by the Government

Sl.No.	Particulars of the Reports of Committee of Review
1	Interim Report on Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan living at Asrafabad ex-camp sites and vagrants' Homes.
2	Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan living at ex-camp sites in West Bengal.
3	Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan living at Bagjola ex-camp sites.
4	Educational facilities for new migrants from East Pakistan in West Bengal.
5	Industrial Training Institutes for displaced women.
6	Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan squatting on Government and requisitioned properties in West Bengal.
7	Conferment of Right and Title to land on Displaced Persons from erstwhile East Pakistan in West Bengal and remission of type loans.

Groundnut Crop

830. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether groundnut crop this year has been exceptionally good;

(b) whether Government is aware of the crash in groundnut prices; and

(c) if so, steps Government have taken to support economic price for groundnut ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Final estimates of production of groundnut crop for 1975-76 have not yet become due from different States. However, according to available indications, total production of groundnut crop in the country during 1975-76 is expected to be considerably higher than the level of 49.9 lakh tonnes in 1974-75.

(b) and (c). Prices of groundnut, which had attained abnormally high levels in earlier years because of shortfall in domestic production, have shown a fall in recent months. This fall represents mainly a restoration of the position obtaining before the abnormal rise in prices.

The Government is keeping a close watch on the price situation.

Crushing of Sugarcane

831. SHRI D. D. DESAI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane crushing in October, 1975 was much less than in October, 1974;

(b) whether this trend has been reversed in the following months of the current sugar season; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAH-NAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). The sugarcane crushed during October to December in the current season as compared to the corresponding period during the last season is as under:—

	Tonnes
October, 1975	435,000
(October, 1974)	784,000
November, 1975	2706,000
(November, 1974)	4106,000
December, 1975	5524,000
(December 1974)	5647,000

Upto 22nd in each year

(c) The perceptible shortfall in cane crushing during October and November, 1975 compared to the corresponding period in 1974 is mainly due to less number of factories going into production, attributed to—

(i) non-availability of rebate in excise duty for sugar production during 1975-76 season.

(ii) delay in maturity of sugarcane on account of continued rains in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, and

(iii) anticipated short duration in Tamil Nadu following drought conditions.

Closure of Universities

832. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 880 on the 5th May, 1975 regarding closure of Universities and state whether the requisite information has been collected and if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE (PROF. S. NURUL HASAN): Information in respect of the Starred Question No. 880 answered on 5-5-1975 is given below:

(a) All the Universities were requested to furnish the required information. Information has been received from 74 universities. A statement giving information about the universities which were closed during the period under reference is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-10154/76].

(b) to (d). The Central Government and the University Grants Commission have been giving due consideration to the matter. There have been practically no closures of universities owing to strikes by students, teachers and other Karamcharis during the last few months.

Panchayat Raj Institution

833. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have appointed a Steering Committee for the celebrations of the Silver Jubilee of the setting up of Panchayats in India: and

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee and a resume of the work done by this Committee so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) and (b). The All India Panchayat Parishad set up a National Committee for the Silver Jubilee Celebration of the Panchayats in May, 1975. In a meeting organised by the Parishad on 8-5-1975 which was attended by the Panchayati Raj Ministers of several States, Shri Shah Nawaz Khan, Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation, was unanimously elected as Chairman of the National Committee. All the Panchayati Raj Ministers, Presidents of the State Panchayats Parishads,

Members of the Executive Committee of the All India Panchayat Parishad, a number of All India Voluntary Organisations engaged in rural development, Members of Parliament and other prominent academicians and publicmen who have shown interest in the Panchayati Raj movement were invited to serve on the National Committee. The National Committee has appointed a Steering Committee with Shri Shah Nawaz Khan Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation as Chairman and the following as members:

1. Shri Lal Singh Tyagi, President, All India Panchayat Parishad.

2 Shri Jagan Nath Pahadia, Deputy Minister, Communications.

3. Shri Siddeshwar Prasad, Deputy Minister, Energy.

4. Shri A. K. M Ishaque, Deputy Minister, Health and Family Planning.

5 Shri D P Yadav, Deputy Minister, Education

6. Shri Dharambir Sinha, Deputy Minister. Information and Broadcasting

7. Shri B Sivaraman, Member, Planning Commission

8. Shri L Lakshman, Das, Minister for Panchayats, Andhra Pradesh.

9. Shri S. S. Randhawa, Minister of Panchayats, Punjab.

10. Shri Baldev Singh Arya, Minister for Panchayats, Uttar Pradesh.

11. Shri Manek Lal Gandhi, Minister for Panchayats, Gujarat.

12. Shri Aziz Imam, M P. General Secretary and incharge AICC Panchayati Raj Cell.

13. Shri B. N. Bhargava, M P., Convener, Congress Parliamentary Forum on Panchayati Raj.

14. Smt. Aziz Imam, M.P.

15. Shri Mohan Singh, M.P.

16. Shri B. S. Murthy. M.P.

17. Smt. Deshpande (Sarvodaya).

18. Shri C. S. Natu, Member Executive Committee, All India Panchayat Parishad.

19. Shri G. L. Puri, Convener.

The first meeting of the Steering Committee was held under the Chairmanship of the Union Minister of State for Agriculture and Irrigation on 29-7-1975. The recommendations/ observations made at this meeting were forwarded to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations for necessary action

The first meeting of the National Committee was held in October, 1975. The following resolutions were passed at that meeting:—

1. (a) Whatever may be recorded in Government records, Panchayats and in a position to know the factual total land holding of every family in their area. It should be the responsibility of Panchayats to bring to the notice of appropriate authority the names of such families as own land more than the ceiling limit

(b) The Panchayats shall also actively help in the proper allotment of the surplus land to the most needy among the landless agricultural labour.

2. It shall be the function of the Panchayats to ensure the effective implementation of minimum agricultural wages.

3. The Panchayats should ensure that the benefits meant for the weaker sections actually reach them e.g. under the special schemes like SFDA|MFAL, Drought Prone and Command Areas Development Programmes etc.

4. The Panchayats should actively participate in the programme of allotment of house sites to the landless and see that the house sites are allotted contiguous to the main Abadi Deh

5. The Panchayats shall take up suitable programme for providing self-employment to landless agricultural labour.

6. The Panchayati Raj Institutions shall actively involve themselves in the effective implementation of statutory provisions for abolition of bonded labour wherever it exists in any form, and will also undertake measures for finding alternative opportunities and suitable facilities for labour freed from the bondage.

7 Each Panchayat should contribute at least Rs 5 per year for strengthening the All India Panchayat Parishad and the State Parishad

8. The Panchayats shall actively involve themselves in population, education and Family Planning programmes.

उत्तर प्रदेश में खाद्य निगम की शाखायें खोलना

834. **श्री हरी सिंह:** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का विचार राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले में राज्य खाद्य निगम की शाखायें शीघ्र ही खोलने का है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रत्येक जिले में शाखायें कब से कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगी?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहिब पी० शिन्दे): (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

मिलों को गन्ने की अपर्याप्त सप्लाई

835. **श्री हरी सिंह :** क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि देश की चीनी मिलों को चालू फसल में उनकी प्रतिदिन की आवश्यकता के अनुसार गन्ना नहीं मिल रहा है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) ऐसी कोई भी रिपोर्ट प्राप्त नहीं हुई है। प्रथम अनुमान के अनुसार, इस मौसम में गन्ने के अंतर्गत क्षेत्र पिछले मौसम के तदनुरूपी अनुमान के मुकाबले में 5 7 प्रतिशत अधिक है। तथापि विशेषकर तमिलनाडु के कुछ क्षेत्रों में सूखा के कारण गन्ने की उपलब्धता में कमी हुई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Wheat Production in Areas where winter is short

836. **NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) the steps, if any, proposed to be taken by the Government to increase wheat production in areas where winter is relatively of shorter duration; and

(b) if so, the broad outlines and the results achieved so far?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Apart from propagating cultivation of short duration varieties of wheat in the Eastern States of Bihar, Assam and Eastern U.P., where winter is of shorter duration, the other steps taken to increase the production of wheat in these States include education of the farmers to advance the transplanting of rice crop by raising Community Nurseries and re-scheduling canal water supplies, so that the fields are vacated early and timely sowing of wheat is done.

(b) The Community Nursery Programme envisages establishment of Community nurseries at Government farms and on farmers' fields, for the supply of seedlings of suitable high-yielding varieties of rice at the proper time to the farmers, who do not have their own irrigation facilities, for transplanting. As a result, rice crop was harvested early and fields vacated for timely sowing of wheat and other rabi crops on larger areas.

Same Procurement Price of Wheat throughout the Country

837. NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that wheat production per hectare is less in some States because of shorter winters, and

(b) if so, reasons why same price is paid for wheat procured by Government throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) Government are aware that winter is relatively shorter in some States and it may be one of the reasons for low yields. But now high yielding varieties of shorter duration are available which do well in these States. These varieties have been introduced there.

(b) The Agricultural Prices Commission recommend the level of procurement prices, taking into account all relevant factors including the cost of production.

Shortage of Trained Science Teachers in Delhi Schools

838. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WELFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether even though 10+2+3 system of education has been introduced in Delhi schools, there is an acute shortage of trained science teachers to teach science subjects which have now become compulsory from class VI onwards,

(b) whether the NCERT science books (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) prescribed for Class VI are very tough and written in an unintelligible language and have caused a heavy burden on the little students who are of the age of eleven; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken to revise the books to make them interesting and intelligible to that age group?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, there is no acute shortage of trained science teachers to teach science subjects.

(b) The NCERT science books were originally prepared in English and Hindi under the Unesco aided Project

for improvement of science teaching and initially tried out as a pilot project in selected schools in the years 1966-1969. Thereafter these were revised taking into account the difficult value of the concepts and language of the pupils. These books were then adopted and translated by Delhi Administration for its schools. These have not been found tough and written in unintelligible language.

(c) The question does not arise.

Plan for Supply of Water to the *Drought Areas in the Ganga Basin*

839. DR K L RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up to supply water to the drought areas in the Ganga basin and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to consider to draw up a comprehensive plan both for gravity and lift irrigation schemes for the entire Gangetic basin?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH): (a) and (b). A large number of schemes have been taken up in the Ganga Basin some of which provide water to drought affected areas also

Proposal for drawing up a master plan for integrated development of water resources of the Ganga Basin, which would include providing of water to scarcity areas in the basin, is under consideration.

ग्रामों में राशन को चीनी सप्लाई करने के लिए राज्यों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त

840. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अक्तूबर से ग्रामों को राशन की चीनी नहीं मिलती जबकि जिला स्तर पर उसका पूरा कोटा उठाया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस समस्या को हल करने के लिए राज्यों को मार्गदर्शी सिद्धान्त जारी किये हैं, और

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है?

कृषि और सिंचाई मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) : (क) से (ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार नियंत्रित मध्यमों से घरेलू उपभोक्ताओं मे वितरण करने के के लिए राज्यों को लेवी चीनी की मासिक कोटे आवंटित करती है। राज्यों मे उपभोक्ताओं को चीनी की कितनी मात्रा दी जानी है और वितरण की कौन सी प्रणाली अपनाई जानी है, यह कार्य राज्य सरकारों के विवेक पर छोड दिया गया है लेकिन सामान्य निर्देशक सिद्धान्त यह है कि किसी व्यक्ति को एक किलो प्रतिमास से ज्यादा और किसी परिवार को 1 किलो प्रतिमास से कम चीनी नहीं दी जानी चाहिए। राज्य सरकारों से समय समय पर कहा गया है कि वे लेवी चीनी के वितरण की व्यवस्था मे सुधार लाए और उसके लिए कडे प्रबंध करें जिससे सभी त्रुटियों को दूर किया जा सके। इस संबंध मे राज्य सरकारों को पिछले जुलाई मास मे अनुमान समिति की सिफारिशों से भी अवगत किया गया था जोकि उन्होंने अपनी 71 वीं रिपोर्ट मे की थी और उनसे खासकर ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों मे तदनुसार, कार्यवाही करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया था।

Price of Bio-Gas Plants for Rural Areas

841. SHRI P. GANGADEB: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleasd to state:

(a) whether the price of bio-gas plants for rural areas is considerably high; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken by Government to bring down the price?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). The cost of a family size gobar gas plant of 3 cubic meters capacity (100cft) is Rs. 3015/-. From a plant of this size, 056 tonne of plant nutrients valued at Rs.2000/- and 1100 cubic meteres of fule gas equivalent to 1760 litres of kerosen oil valued at about Rs. 2800/- can be obtained annually. In view of this, the cost of the plant is not considered high or beyond the reach of a farmer who has to have at least four head of cattle to yield sufficient dung to feed the plant However, as an incentive to the farmers, the Govt. of India is subsidising the cost of a gobar gas plant to the extent of 25 per cent of the capital cost of the plants. Financial assistance by way lons is also being given by the nationalised banks to meet the balance cost.

Cyclone in Gujarat

842. SHRI P. G. MAVALANKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have allotted any special or emergency fund to Gujarat for alleviating the conditions of cyclone affected people of Saurashtra in 1975; and

(b) if so, quantum thereof and if not, why not?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b). An advance Plan assistance of Rs. 4.15 crores has been allocated to the Government of Gujarat for cyclone relief in the financial year 1975-76 for the following purposes:

(Rs. in crores)

(1) Restpration of Transmission lines and installations of the State Electricity Board	3·50
(2) For construction of godowns and replacement of tugs and barges for minor ports	0·40
(3) For irrigation works, roads and bridges	0·25
Total	4·15

The non-developmental expenditures on the State Govrnment necessisated by the cyclone have been taken into account in assesing the resources of the State for their Plan.

दिल्ली में दुकानदारों का उटाया जाना

843. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान :

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत छ महीने के दौरान दिल्ली के किन किन क्षेत्रों से छोटे छोटे दुकानदारों को हटाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या उन्हें अपनी रोजी रोटी कमाने के लिए वैकल्पिक स्थान और वित्तीय सहायता दी गई है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सभी को कब तक सहायता दी जायेगी ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा संसदीय कार्य मंत्री (श्री के० रघुरामैया) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) और (ग). वास्तविक तथा पात्र दुकानदारों को वैकल्पित स्थान आवंटित/आफ़र किए गए है । कोई वित्तीय सहायता नही दी गई है ।

विवरण

क्रम संख्या	दिल्ली के वे क्षेत्र जहां से छोटे दुकानदारों को गत छः मास में हटाया गया है ।
1	कनाट प्लेस
2.	फ़ल तथा सब्जी मार्किट
3.	जमा मस्जिद समूह
4.	मोतिया खान समूह
5	कबाड़ी मण्डी समूह
6	लकड़ मण्डी समूह
7	उद्योग
8	साईकल मार्किट समूह
9	दिल्ली के विभिन्न भागों में अनधिकृत कालोनिया तथा सार्वजनिक भूमियां
10	बर्फ़खाना से राणा प्रताप बाग तक जी टी रोड, कमला नगर, माल रोड, कश्मीरी गेट तथा मोरी गेट
11	सेवा नगर, इन्द्रा मार्किट (रामकृष्णपुरम), सी० बी० गुप्ता मार्किट, आई० एन० ए० , आर० के० पुरम, सेक्टर –5 तथा 6, मूलचन्द अस्पताल, कालकाजी मोड, श्रीनिवासपुरी, ग्रीन पार्क, (महरौली रोड),
12	नई दिल्ली, रेलवे स्टेशन सामने पुराना रोहतक रोड, चन्द्रशेखर अजाद रोड, अन्धा मुगल, चित्रगुप्ता रोड, मुल्तानी ढांडा, गौशाला मार्ग, चूना मंडी, नेहरु बाजार, झण्डेवालां एक्स-टेंशन
13	शाहदरा क्षेत्र, सं० 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 तथा 42
14	ग्रामीण क्षेत्र, नजफ़गढ, नांगलोई, नरेला, कुतुब गढ
15	तिलक नगर, मोती नगर, हरिनगर, जन जरल स्टोर, रोहतक रोड, रामपुरा मोअर, विशाल एन्क्लेव, अशोक नगर तथा प्रेम नगर
16	करोलबाग क्षेत्र
17.	छट्टा शेख मगलू, डा० सेन मार्ग, फ़व्वारा, दिवान हाल रोड, बाजार गुलियां, एस्पलानेड रोड, परेड ग्राउन्ड कार्नर, बाल सदयान, वाणिज्यिक मार्किट लिक हाउस, इन्द्र प्रस्थ मार्ग, थाम्पसन रोड, राऊन एवेन्यू, यू० जी० सी० लेन, अगूरी बाग, अन्सारी रोड, सुभाष मार्ग, अण्डा–मुर्गी मार्किट, मछली मार्किट, उर्दु बाजार, मटिया महल ।

Fishing Harbour at Malpe, Karnataka

844 SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a final decision on the Malpe Fishing Harbour on the basis of the technical scrutiny conducted by the Director, Pre-investment Survey of Fishing Harbours, Bangalore;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) at what stage is the work at Malpe Bay harbour?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) Sanction has been issued in May 1975 for the construction of a fishing harbour at Malpe, at an estimated cost of Rs. 217 lakhs.

(b) Malpe is proposed to be developed as a dep sea fishing harbour capable of accommodating 23 large vessels and 256 small mechanised boats. The harbour will have landing wharfs and Jetty extending upto 633 metres, a slipway for repair of vessels and auction hall and related facilities.

(c) The State Government have constituted a high powered committee for execution of the project and have completed preliminary works like vacation of land from settlement, provision of alternate landing facilities for fishing boats during construction phase, and inviting tenders for marine works. However, the cost of construction of the project is now estimated to be much higher than the santioned amonut, and the State Government has requested for issue of revised sanction. The proposal for revised sanction is being examined in consulation with the Ministry of Finance.

International Women's Year

845 SHRI C. K CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of EDUCATION, SOCIAL WALFARE AND CULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the results achieved by India by observing International Womens Year;

(b) the steps taken by the Government during this year and its results; and

(c) follow up actions and steps the Government propose to take in this connection?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): (a) and (b) The results are to be judged on the basis of the objective which was sought to be fulfillied during the year. The main direction of our efforts in International Women's Year was to create an awareness and focus attention on the role and rights of women, so as to liberate men and women from attidudes, beliefs and supserstitions which stand in the way of progress. The following steps were taken in pursuance of this objective:

(i) *Measures for spreading awarness about the role and rights of women and stimulating changes in ottitudes and beliefs which stand in the way of their progress*

(a) Mass communication media like the India Radio, Television, Satellite Instructional Television Experiment and the press were intensively utilised for creating incresed awarenes of the special problems of women, both in urban and in rural areas.

(b) 16th February 1975 was observed as All India Women's Day throughout the country

(c) A special commemoration postage stamp was released in Febuary, 1975.

(d) A number of special publications were brought out on various aspects of Indian womanhood.

(e) Production of five documentary films on women was undertaken.

(f) A National Sports Festival for women was organised in New Delhi in Noverber 1975 to stimulated enthusiam among women for achiving higher standars of efficiency in physeical education and sports.

(g) A film festival was arranged in Delhi in December 1975 to project the image of Indian womanhood. Besides, the Field Publicity Units of the Ministry of Information and Brodcasting arranged for the exhibition of numerous documentaries on women in a large number of rural areas.

(h) Essay competitions were organised at national and state levels to arouse interest among the student community on the special problems of women.

(i) Several seminars and discussions were organised by the Central and State Social Welfare Boards, educational institutions and voluntary organisations throughout the year on various aspects of women's welfare.

(ii) **Legislative measures**

(a) Equal pay for men and women for equal work has been made obligatory by the Equal Remuneration Ordinance of 26th September 1975.

(b) Certain individual State Governments have taken action for amending the provisions relating to dowry prohibition with a view to imposing further curbs on the evil.

(c) Action has been initiated further to safeguard the interests of working mother under the Factories Act, 1948, and the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, in regard to provision of creches.

(iii) **Special programmes for the welfare of women**

In addition to the ongoing programmes a list of which may be seen in the Annexure the following schemes were sanctioned/liberalised during the year:

(a) *FUNCTIONAL LITERACY FOR ADULT WOMEN*: The scheme envisages provision of non-formal education covering health and hygiene, food and nutrition: home management and child care, civic education and functional and occupational skills to adult women in the age-group of 15 to 45 years, making use of the infrastructure provided under the Integrated Child Development Services scheme. This will benefilt women in selected urban, rural and tribal areas.

(b) *INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES*: Under this scheme, expectant and nursing mothers are to be provided a package of services consisting of supplementary nutrition, immunisation, health check-up and referral facilities. Besides, all adult women in the project areas will be imparted nutrition and Health Education. The beneficaries under the scheme will also be in selected urban, rural and tribal areas.

(c) *CONSTRUCTION OF HOSTELS FOR WORKING WOMEN*: During the year, the pattern of assistance available to voluntary organisations seeking to undertake construction of such hostels was revised for the year, raising the quantum of Governmental assistance from 60 per cent to 75 per cent on the cost of construction. This will been fit working women in urban areas.

(d) *Provision of creches for children of working women in the unorganised sector*

The scheme benefits working women both in urban and rural areas. Voluntary organisations organising such creches are granted financial assistance upto 90 per cent of the cost involved on approved items.

(iv) *Other long-term measures*

(a) Changing attitudes is a crucial, complex and continuing task which must be incorporated in the education of the mind even from a very yong age. Towards achieving this, a serious examination of how our schools can train young minds to consider men and women as equal partners is under way.

(b) Possibilities are being explored through the State Governments for improving sanitation facilities for women in rural areas, as well as the augmentation of drinking water supply.

(c) The Department of Science and Technology has been moved to take

up research on the possibilities of devising simple methods by which the drudgery and time-consuming tasks in the home for the rural housewives are lightened.

(d) The Government of India is formulating a National Plan for Women setting forth the lines along which future endeavours to promote the welfare of women are to be directed.

Statement

The following are some of the main on-going programmes for women's welfare:—

1 Condensed Courses for Education for Employment and vocational Training for Adult Women

2 Socio-Economic Programmes for Women

3 Scheme for financial assistance to Voluntary Organisations for construction/expansion of hostels for working women in urban areas

4 Family and Child Welfare Programme

5 General grant-in-aid to Voluntary Organisations by the Central Social Welfare Board

6 Applied Nutrition Programme

7 Training of Associate Women Workers

8 Incentive Award to Mahila Mandals

9 Development of Mahila Mandals.

10 Training of hereditary dais.

11. Special Scheme for immunisation of pregnant mothers against tetanus

12 Prophylaxis against nutritional anemia among mothers through administration of iron and folic acids

13 Scholarships to girls to pursue medical and nursing education

14 Central Training Institute for Women Craft Teachers

Setting up of Ganga Flood Control Commission

846 SHRI NARSINGH NARAIN PANDEY Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state

(a) whether the Government have set up the Ganga Flood Control Commission for the preparation of a comprehensive plan of flood control in the Ganga basin, and

(b) whether the Government is also proposing to exclude flood control out of State plans for the implementation of various Schemes pending so far, due to paucity of funds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI KEDAR NATH SINGH) (a) The Ganga Flood Control Commission has been set up by the Government of India for preparing comprehensive plan of flood control in the Ganga basin and arranging its implemntation in a coordinated manner through the agency of the concerned state Governments

(b) No, Sir

Setting up of more Government Printing Presses in the Country

847 SHRI VASANT SATHE. Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the increased volume of printing work, the Government propose to set up few more Government printing presses in the country during the Fifth Plan,

(b) if so, broad outlines of the proposals i.e. estimated outlay proposed, employment potential, locations finalised to be finalised, state-wise etc;

(c) whether the Government would consider setting up these units in relatively backward areas; and

(d) the broad guidelines for the setting up of these units?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Proposals for installation of 4 forms' Presses are under consideration, envisaging an out lay of Rs. 500 lakhs. The employment potential will be of the order of about 800 persons. The locations, will be finalised only after the proposals are approved.

(c) Location of these Presses will primarily be decided on Techno-Economic factors.

(d) Availability of land, water and power; skilled manpower; raw materials; facilities for transportation and the requirements of the Regions.

Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme

848. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Orissa Government has agreed to transfer the rural drinking water supply programme to the Centre; and

(b) amount allocated to Orissa for this purpose in 1974-75 and 1975-76?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Amounts allocated to Orissa for this purpose during 1974-75 and 1975-76 were Rs. 125 lakhs and Rs. 90 lakhs, respectively, in the State Sector

Drinking Water Supply to Rural Areas

849. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state the number of problem villages in India so far as drinking water supply is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSNG (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT): According to assessment made in 1972-73, there were 1.53 lakh problem villages in India so far as drinking water supply is concerned. Since then, about 40,000 problem villages have been covered under National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme (Rural) and Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme leaving a balance of nearly 1.13 lakh problem villages yet to be tackled.

New Bajra Variety evolved at Haryana Agricultural University

850. SHRI RAGHUNANDANLAL BHATIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether agronomists of Haryana Agricultural University have evolved new Bajra varieties;

(b) if so, whether these varieties are in advance stage of field trials; and

(c) whether Haryana Agricultural University proposed to release them for mass cultivation in 1976?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION: (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) Some promising varieties are in the preliminary stages of testing.

(b) One synthetic HS-1 and variety HV—13 appear to be promising in the preliminary trials.

(c) Mass cultivation of these varieties can be taken up only after

examining the results from minikit demonstrations and coordinated trials in Haryana and other States, in particular, the reactions of the new varieties to diseases like downy mildew and ergot will have to be critically studied.

UNCTAD

852. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNCTAD has given a call for global support to India's bio-gas technology; and

(b) if so, the facts thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): (a) and (b) While discussing global support in the transfer and development of technology, in a progress report prepared by the UNCTAD Secretariat, for consideration by its committee on transfer of technology, the UNCTAD Secretariat has made a reference to the technology developed in India for producing cooking gas and improved nitrogen fertilisers based on village scale biogas plants. UNCTAD Secretariat has highlighted the promise of savings in capital cost, foreign exchange, transport and energy in the Indian technology and the substantial employment opportunities in the rural sector, which this technology will throw up. The final outcome of the discussions on this progress report will be known in due course after the 4th session of UNCTAD.

Rural Indebtedness in Tamil Nadu

854. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state the total rural indebtedness in Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): According to the All India Debt and Investment Survey (1971-72) the total liabilities of all the rural households in Tamil Nadu as on 30-6-71 were Rs. 447.11 crores.

Production of Vanaspati

855. SHRI N K SANGHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether against the installed capacity to produce one lakh tonnes per month, the vanaspati industry produced only 27,000 tonnes during October-November, 1975;

(b) if so, the factors which were responsible for this production cut;

(c) whether as a result of production cut, the price of vanaspati would again rise; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to further reduce the price of vanaspati?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) The production of vanaspati in October and November, 1975 was about 34,000 tonnes and 40,000 tonnes respectively as against an installed capacity of about 1 lakh tonnes per month.

(b) to (d) Level of vanaspati production, particularly after its decontrol in January 1975, is conditioned by the demand for it. There was no deliberate production cut nor was there any persistent complaint of non-availability of vanaspati. The prices of vanaspati have primarily reflected the prices of oils that go into its manufacture and have been showing perceptible decline.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI DEVELOPMENT (MISCELLANEOUS) AMDT. RULES,1975 & NOTIFICATION UNDER REQUISITIONING AND ACQUISITION OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTY ACT, 1952.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI K. RAGHU RAMAIAH): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Delhi Development (Miscellaneous) Amendment Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2622 in Gazette of India dated the 1st November, 1975, under section 58 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—10/37/76*]

(2) A copy of Notification No. S.O. 2685 published in Gazette of India dated the 16th August, 1975, making certain amendment to Notification No. S.O. 1928 dated the 19th May, 1970, under sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Requisitioning and Acquisition of Immovable Property Act, 1952. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10/38/76*].

U.P. Kshetra Samities & Zila Parishads (Amdt.) Ordinance, 1975 and U. P. Sugarcane growers deposits in the U. P. Cooperative Bank Ltd. (Trust for Unclaimed Deposits) Ordiance, 1975.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Ordinances (Hindi and English versions) under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 30th November, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh:—

(1) The Uttar Pradesh Ksehettra Samities and Zila Parishads (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinace No. 29 of 1975) promulgated by the Governor of U.P. on the 4th October, 1975 together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances for the issue of the Ordinance.

(2) The Uttar Pradesh Sugarcane Growers Deposits in the Uttar Pradesh Co-operative Bank Limited (Trust for Unclaimed Deposits) Ordinance, 1975 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No 36 of 1975) promulgated by the Governor of U P. on the 24th November, 1975 together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances for the issue of the Ordinances. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10/39/76*].

U.P. IMPOSITION OF CEILING ON LAND HOLDINGS (AMDT.) ORDINANCE, 1975

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Imposition of Ceiling on Land Holdings (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No. 31 of 1975) promulgated by the Governor of U.P. on the 10th October, 1975, under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 30th November, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances for the issue of the Ordinance. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10/40/76*].

U. P. INTOXICATING LIQUOR (OBJECTIONABLE ADVERTISEMENTS) ORDINANCE, 1975

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI ARVIND NETAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Uttar Pradesh Intoxicating Liquor (Objectionable Advertisements) Ordinance 1975 (Uttar Pradesh Ordinance No. 33 of 1975) promulgated by the Governor of U P on the 25th October, 1975, under provisions of article 213 (2) (a) of the Constitution read with clause (c) (iii) of the Proclamation dated the 30th November, 1975 issued by the President in relation to the State of Uttar Pradesh together with a memorandum explaining the circumstances for the issue of the Ordinance [*Placed in Library See No LT—10/41/76*]

ANNUAL REPORT OF M.P STATE AGRO-INDUSTRIES DEVELOPMENT CORPN LTD., BHOPAL FOR 1973-74 & NOTIFICATIONS UNDER WILD LIFE (PROTECTION) ACT, 1972

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION (SHRI PRABHUDAS PATEL): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madhya Pradesh State Agro-Industries Development Corporation Limited, Bhopal for the year 1973-74 along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon, under sub-the Companies Act, 1956 section (1) of sction 619A of [*Placed in Library. See No LT-10/42/76*].

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972:—

(i) G.S.R. 2353 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1975, containing corrigendum to Notification No. G.S.R. 366 (E) dated the 14th August, 1974.

(ii) G S.R. 2354 published in Gazette of India dated the 6th September, 1975, containing corrigendum to Notification No G S R 365 (E) dated the 14th August, 1974. *[Placed in Library. See No LT-10/43/76]*.

Annual Report of Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna for 1974-75, Annual Report of Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta for 1974-75 Audit Report of NCERT for 1972-73, etc.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTARE (SHRI D P YADAV): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library, Patna, for the year 1974-75 along with the Audited Accounts, under sub-section (4) of section 21 of the Khuda Baksh Oriental Public Library Act, 1969 [*Placed in Library. See No LT-10/44/76*].

(2) A copy of the Annual Report of the Board of Trustees of the Indian Museum Calcutta, for the year 1974-75. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10/45/76*].

(3) A copy of the Audit Report (Hindi and English versions) on the accounts of the National Council of Educational

Research and Training for the year 1972-73.

(4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above document. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10/46/76*].

(5) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Fitness of Agricultural Universities for Grants) Rules, 1975 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2278 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd August, 1975, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-10/47/76*].

12.01 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:—

(i) 'In accordance with the provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1976, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th January, 1976.'

(ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on Friday, the 16th January, 1976, adopted the following motion in regard to the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Central and Other Societies (Regulation) Bill, 1974:—

"That the time appointed for the presentation of the Report of the Joint Committee of the Houses on the Central and other Societies (Regulation) Bill, 1974, be further extended up to the last day of the Ninety-sixth Session of the Rajya Sabha."

12.1½ hrs.

PAYMENT OF WAGES (AMENDMENT) BILL

SECRETARY-GEERAL: Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Payment of Wages (Amendment) Bill, 1976, as passed by Rajya Sabha

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ESTIMATES COMMITTEE

EIGHTY-SIXTH REPORT

SHRI R. K. SINHA (FAIZABAD): I beg to present the Eighty-sixth Report of the Estimates Committee regarding Action Taken by Government on the recommendations contained in their Sixty-fourth Report on the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting—Television.

12.02 hrs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE

HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-SEVENTH REPORT

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta—North-East): I beg to present the Hundred and Seventy-seventh Report of the Public Accounts Committee on paragraphs of the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year 1971-72. Union Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts. Volume I, Indirect Taxes relating to Union Excise Duties.

12.34 hrs.

ASSAM SILLIMANITE LIMITED (ACQUISITION AND TRANSFER REFRACTORY PLANT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the right, title and interest of the Assam Sillimanite Limited in respect of its Refractory Plant and for matters connected therewith or incident thereto.

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the acquisition and transfer of the Assam Sillimanite Limited in respect of its Refractory Plant and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto"

The motion was adopted.

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.36 hrs.

APPROPRIATION BILL, 1976*

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76".

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I introduce the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authrise payment and appropration of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76 be taken into consideration"

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of centain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments I shall put all the Clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 20.1.76

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted

.05 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL, 1976*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation o fmoneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st ay fod March, 1974, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spents on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1974, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1974, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the authorisation of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 1974, in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKFR: There are no amendments I shall put all the Clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 19-1-76

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill"

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

12.06 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 1976*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI): On behalf of Shri Kamlapati Tripathi, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 1975-76 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER: There are no amendments. I shall put all the Clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill:

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI: I move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, section 2, dated 19-1-76.

†Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.10 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE: DISAPPROVAL OF VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE OF INCOME AND WEALTH ORDINANCES, 1975 AND VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE OF INCOME AND WEALTH BILL

MR. SPEAKER: We shall take up the next item, Resolution regarding Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975.

Shri Bhogendra Jha.. . . he is not there; Shri M. Kalyanasundaram.... he is also not there. Shri C. K. Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House disapproves of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 8th October, 1975."

Whi'e opposing this Ordinance as also the Bill we find that the Government perhaps have got only one argument to substantiate and justify the promulgation of the Ordinance and introduction of this Bill. That argument may be based on the well known saying that nothing succeeds like success.

This Voluntary Disclosure scheme after its promulgation has brought to light about Rs. 1450 crores of black-money and from that amount, the Government is expecting Rs. 200 to Rs 250 crores to be added to the revenue by way of taxation. These disclosures of Rs. 1450 crores and the expected addition to the revenue has raised the Minister to philosophical heights. For example, after congratulating the officers of the Income-tax Department, the Minister for Finance, Shri C. Subramaniam had stated: To err is human, but to have the courage to confess is truly divine. The Minister had raised the black-marketeers and the criminals who committed crimes knowingly against the society to divine heights and now because they disclosed some of their incomes, that made the Minister to say this.

What is the question now? The question is not what happened after the promulgation of this Ordinance. This Ordinance was necessitated to fight the black-money, to eradicate the parallel economy which is playing havoc in our society. If that was the purpose, then we have to go a little deeper into the matter before we raise ourselves to the exalted heights.

This Government had appointed a Committee, known as the Wanchoo Committee, which presented the Direct Taxes Enquiry Report. That report says about the magnitude of the problem of black-money and the parallel economy in our country. According to Mr. Wanchoo, Chairman of this Committee, in 1968-69 the value of money circulated in the world of parallel economy was to the tune of Rs. 7,000 crores Another Member of the Committee, Shri D. K. Rangnekar differed from Shri Wanchoo and said that the quantum of black-money is not possibly Rs. 7,000 crores, it could be just double that amount, i.e. Rs. 14,000 crores. There is no dispute when we read this report that the amount of black-money in circulation in our country at that time was between Rs 7,000 crores and Rs. 14,000 crores Almost a decade has passed and if we again go by the report, every passing year had added more than a thousand crore of rupees black money to the aggregate total of the black money that we had in our country.

So, safely one can conclude to-day that the problem of black money that we are facing, the dark face of the parallel economy which we are trying to see is something like Rs. 25,000 crores of rupees in circulation. The value of black money is that much. If that is so, then the amount disclosed, I am very sorry to say, is not very much. It is only Rs. 1450 crores

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

and all the experts who spoke about this thing agreed that it may not be more than 10 per cent of the total black money which is in circulation to-day. The *Economic Times* of day before yesterday came out saying that when the Ministry finally go into the arithmetics of it, what they would get after eliminating the double disclosure and all that may come to Rs. 1200 crores and the revenue the government is expected to get for the exchequer will also be to the tune of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 crores. It may also be less.

Now, the opinion expressed by the Wanchoo Committee about the voluntary disclosure scheme itself also is worth noting, because, this is not a new suggestion or a new invention made by the Minister. Formerly we had done it. I am quoting from the Wanchoo Committee.

> "A voluntary disclosure scheme is an extraordinary measure meant for abnormal situations such as after a war or at times of national crisis Resorting to such a measure during normal times and that too frequently, would only shake the confidence of the honest tax-payer in the capacity of the Government to deal with the law-breakers and would invite contempt for its enforcement machinery. Any more disclosure scheme would not only fail to achieve the intended purpose of unearthing black money but would have a deleterious effect on the level of confidence among the tax-paying public and on the morale of the administration. The idea of introduction of any general scheme of disclosure either now or in future is, therefore, strongly opposed."

This is what the Wanchoo Committee said. Then also, the Government did not pay any attention to the suggestion made by that committee.

We have the experience of introducing such schemes. In 1951 this Government introduced a scheme of voluntary disclosure. The result was Rs. 70 crores of income was disclosed by 21,000 persons and that added Rs. 11.5 crores to the taxes. In 1965 they again tried this. Then, what happened? Rs. 51 crores. Less than what we got in 1951 and by 12,000 persons and the tax revenue was Rs. 31 crores and in the same year, they again tried and they got Rs. 145 crores from 10,000 people and Rs. 19 crores to the tax revenue. This time, they got Rs. 1450 crores from 1,50,000 persons and expect a tax revenue of Rs. 200 crores.

There is a serious question. When we discuss this, we consider this is an immoral action taken by the government. The step taken is thoroughly immoral. Why? Because, the tax-payer, the honest man who pays the tax is penalised for not paying tax by harassing him all these years and he has paid tax and for his honesty he paid more and this Bill now keeps the secrecy of those who disclosed their ill-gotten wealth They will not tell us who are the people who disclosed this and they will not ask them how they got the money. The officials are given immunity. They need not disclose to Parliament or anybody or even to committees of Parliament. This kind of a thing is a crime committed by the Government against the honest people in this country.

If you go to the results of the voluntary disclosure schemes, immediately after the Ordinance was announced, you will find that the Minister threatened that we will do everything possible and we will intensify the raids. That was a good thing. For that, there was no necessity of ordinance. His hands were free and especially after the emergency with added strength, power, Government could have struck at the very root of the problem of black-money. Government did not do it. But, Government on the contrary, said, you disclose your ill-gotten

wealth, otherwise you will be in trouble. In the last days disclosures were made and thus this result.

Government had to take further steps, steps towards surrender. Government took seven steps towards surrender, to capitulate itsef and its policy to the blackmarketeers any to the chieftains of the parallel economy of the country. I would explain all those seven steps:—

1 Immunity from confiscation, penalty and prosecution under Gold Control Act and Customs Act.

This was the first step. But immunity and confiscation from whom?

The fact of the matter is that your income tax people have found out the wealth after various searches. They assessed the value of the new constructions in the Malabar Hills, in Bombay, in Madras, in Delhi and many other places. All the actions are now stopped because they have to voluntarily disclose. This is rather strange! This is a shameful position taken by the Government. One they found a thief. They caught him red-handed. Instead of seizing the property they gave him an opportunity. Well, this is the land of Buddha, land of Gandhi, you come and disclose voluntarily! This is a very strange fashion.

2. The second step is about the dropping of proceedings in regard to compulsory acquisition of immovable property.

Government identified the ill-gotten wealth with which immovable properties were purchased or created. But Government said we will not proceed any further if you disclose it.

3. Withholding action under the Sales Tax Law.

4. Exemption from disclosing the nature of source of Income.

This is something very interesting. This, I think, is an attempt to white wash the dirty face of tycoons in the country who are holding black money with them. They are the b ack-moneyed people who have scuttled your policies. They are responsible for hoarding the grains when the Government took over the wholesale trade in wheat. They are the people who have been financing J.P. movement in this country.

You are speaking so much that you will fight, you will smash the socio-economic base of fascism in this country. Let me tell you the base of fascism. Do you think that this threat has come from heaven? No, it has a social base in this country. That 'social base' is the economic base of the monopoly houses in our country. That 'social base' is deeply rooted in the parallel economy. That 'social base' again is deeply rooted in the economy controlled by the 'kulaks' in our country.

And, if you have got to break that base, then, you cannot go with just folded hands and pray to God, saying, let there be wisdom, let them be honest, etc. That will not do; you cannot treat them like that. But you have done exactly like that. You have not only done that, but you have committed another crime against yourselves. There are gentlemen like Goenka against whom cases are pending, there are people like Gayatri Devi and many other Devis, who became champions of the JP movement, against whom cases were pending. Now, if such kinds of persons disclose a little amount, the Government is so very happy about it, that the further proceedings are stoped. Is this the way to fight these tendencies? I don't know: but this is the dangerous path in which you are trying to move. I would like to strike that note of warning to you.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Then came another surrender. This is the fifth step that is to say, facility for the same individual to make any number of disclosures on behalf of different tax entities like wife, children, relatives and even employees. Then, who is out of it,

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Where do you get this, which Section?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Let him come to the clauses. Mr. Salve, being a lawyer, knows it better. Let him see the clauses. When we discuss the clause, we will discuss this.

Then comes the fifth step, that is, levy of tax on the current value of assets declared. This value would be whatever was the value at the time of acquisition as claimed in the declaration. So, this is another strange step which has been taken by the Government. What is the actual value of the declaration made? Nobody can find that out. Even the Government will be unable to say what it is. Suppose a person says that at the time of constructing a building in 'Malabar Hill' that cost him only Rs. 2 lakhs, even if the value of that same building today may be Rs. 2 crores, if the declaration is only of Rs. 2 lakhs what happens is, he is only responsible for Rs. 2 lakhs and nothing more. In this way, the Government is giving licence to makers of black money. Rs. 193 crores will then again become black money. Mr. Justice Wanchoo has stated that black money is a peculiar phenomenon. It would breed more black money. Now, the Government becomes a party in that effort of those people having black money to breed more black money in our economy. That will not help anybody.

And then, see the last one, the absence of any challenge of the claims made by the declarant. Suppose I declare Rs. 10 or may be Mr. Goenka declares. The Government will not say anything. They will happily accept it. They will accept that Rs. 10. Rs. 10 will be added to the voluntarily disclosed amount. The Government could not have brought forward a more ridicolous scheme than this. This is the crux of the matter. And, in this context, certain other things also should be told to the Government and told to this House.

The Government says that they have succeeded, that is to say, they have got greater amount of money, disclosed from the parallel economy, from this world of black money. What has actually happened? Why did it not happen in 1951 and 1965 and why should it happen only today? The fact of the matter is, today there is emergency. And this emergency has put the fear of God into the minds of these people,—not that Mr. Subramaniam today sees them as angels of virtue, fluttering around now! It is the fear of hell into the minds of the tax evaders, they thought that they will be punished and that they will have to face the serious consequences that had helped the disclosure. With that fear in the minds of the people, the condition was there in our country to mobilise the all round support of the people to unearth the black money and weed out this malady from our socio-economic life. Instead of doing that, the Government merrily went and shamelessly surrendered to the black money. That is what our criticism is about this. What is this black money? The black money means a parallel economy, it means corruption, it means hoarding, it means ostentatious and vulgar spending; it also means boot-legging, vandalism and it also means, in short, creation of fascist atmosphere in the country.

Government instead of fighting it and instead of demolishing the edifice of black money and parallel economy, just went with folded hands to worship at the feet of the cheats of the parallel economy. This is our complaint.

Before I conclude, I would also bring to the notice of this House the fact which was revealed by this Minister; in 1974, 2029 raids were carried out and they got Rs. 17 crores of concealed income. This was answered by him in regard to a question in the other House. In 1975, upto November 30, 1523 raids were conducted. After declaration of emergency, in 1975, it has become 1523 from 2029 in 1970.

The figure was Rs. 17 crores in 1974 and it has come down to Rs. 14 crores in 1975. What does it show? It shows the Government slackened itself. It sat leaned back without going further with a new vigour and with enthusiasm with which it should have done. If they had done that, then, I am very sure, the results would have been much better even with this voluntry disclosures scheme.

There is now another danger. The hon. Minister himself, after the voluntary disclosure scheme was concluded, made a statement. He made it clear that 'it was not necessary that the law should take its own course now that the period of leniency was over. The policy of forget and forgive was over.'

He is modern Jesus Christ, so to say. Let me remind him what Jesus Christ said about the black marketeers —'if I see a blackmarketeer in the church, with a whip I will beat him and send him out'. Here are our Ministers who are saying 'the period of forgetting and forgiving is over.' But, even then, he told the blackmarketeers to go and again confess as there was a possibility that the officials might give them some discretionary concessions. There is this danger even after the voluntary disclosure period is over. There this danger of the bureaucracy using the discretion in favour of the blackmarketeers is on the horizon. This is a very serious danger. Now to conclude, I must say that to-day or tomorrow you will have to sit down and make out your accounts of how much you got and what was the result of it. I am very sure that when you go to writing down in black and white your account, the big amount about which you are tom-toming today, will be much less than what your claim now. Secondly, the amount also should be understood in the present context when the value of rupee has gone higher than it was in the last decade. When the other schemes were introduced, you would find that what you got disclosed is nothing more. I have made some studies about it. In 1951, the disclosed amount was 0.75 per cent of the GNP. and in 1965 it was 1 per cent and in 1975 it will be 1.75 per cent. You can clap and have the ovation for 1.75 per cent but when the ovations are over you will be in the dock where you will find that you are with the hoarders and black-marketeers who are controlling the parallel economy in the country.

So, Sir, I request that the Government should consider all this and this Bill should be withdrawn and the House reject this Ordinance and, I hope, the Government will agree with this and scrap this exercise in futility. With these words I oppose this Bill and request the House to reject the Ordinance.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move:

> "This House disapproves of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 29th November, 1975."

Sir, these two ordinances that are now before the House and the Voluntary Disclosure Bill to my mind are a very good example, or a very bad example, of the cynicism of this Government.

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

Sir, I would like to take you back to the climate just before the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme This was a case where Government declared a policy of rooting out black money from the Indian economic system, which quite frankly, from what has happened since it is obvious the Government did not at all intend to implement

But apparently there was some kind of bureaucratic slip, and the Income Tax Department took the Government's announcement rather seriously If you will remember, Sir, there were a large series of raids carried on throughout this country, and from what one reads and hears, a substantial amount of the black money ramifications in the economy of this country became known to the Income Tax Department, and comprehensive documentation as to how this parallel economy was working became available to the Income Tax Department It looks from what happened since, that some of the fish who were caught were rather good friends of this Government otherwise one cannot explain how having caught all these people, Government suddenly turned around and came forward with this disclosure scheme to bail them out

Sir whatever was achieved in those raids—and I would like to compliment the Income Tax Department for the work they did—has been neutralised in this scheme If you want to deduce the intimate relationship that obviously exists between this Government and those who operate the black money economy just have a look at the Bill You will find in the sections of the Bill itself the confirmation of what I am saying because while it is not open for a person from whom return has been called for under Section 139 or 148 to take advantage of the voluntary disclosure scheme, it is provided in Section 14 of the Bill that where a seizure has already been made, that seizure will not be taken into account either for payment of interest or for payment of penalty Can there be a worse indictment of this Government?

Under the avowed policy of routing black money you raid and seize all the documents, seize goods and money. And then you turn around and say: if you disclose voluntarily what we already know, you do not need to pay interest, you do not need to pay penalty This is obviously a partnership, this cannot be anything but a partnership between the government and black money

The functioning of black money had been found out by the Income-tax department Government moves this House by law, first it moved the President and now it moves this House please bail out my partner crook who keeps on working the black market all the time

Look at another factor It will show you the intimate relationship between government and black money economy There were two ordinances The first ordinance came out in which the crooks were offered the opportunity of paying far less tax than what millions of honest tax payers in this country have been paying all these years You are well aware that a couple of years ago the rates of income-tax went as high as 97 per cent The highest rate under the disclosure scheme is 60 per cent Having done all this in the first ordinance, and having exempted them from all kinds penal laws that were passed by this House, what happens? Obviously the partners of the government from the black money economy must have gone to them and said: what you have done is not enough, we want more And the result was the second ordinance in which the Government said you have to furnish security It says to the Commissioner now you shall have discretion to take any kind of security you like.

Then they said that gold should not be taken into account under the gold control order. Then they gave a few other concessions. Goverment speaks of economic regeneration. This scheme is nothing but an example of the degeneration of this Government.

MR. SPEAKER: Resolutions moved:

"This House disapproves of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 8th October, 1975."

"This House disapproves of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 29th November, 1975"

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for voluntary disclosure of income and wealth and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The President promulgated the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 on the 8th October, 1975 to provide for voluntary disclosure of concealed income and wealth. Another Ordinance, namely, the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 was promulgated by the President on the 29th November, 1975 to make certain amendments to the Ordinance of 8th October, 1975. This Bill seeks to replace the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 as amended by the second Ordinance of 29th November, 1975.

The circumstances which necessitated immediate legislation by the two Ordinances have been explained in a Statement placed on the Table of the House. I do not therefore, propose to go into this aspect of the matter and shall content myself by briefly indicating the background in which the Government decided to introduce the voluntary disclosure scheme and the salient features thereof.

Hon. Members are, no doubt, aware of the vigorous action taken in recent months against tax evaders by increasing the tempo of searches and intensifying survey operations through special survey squads for detection of investment in luxury housing. The Taxation Laws (Amendment) Act, 1975 recently enacted by Parliament *inter alia* provided more stringent punishment for tax offences. These factors, coupled with the sense of discipline and social consciousness following in the wake of declaration of emergency, created a climate conducive for voluntary disclosures of income and wealth by erring taxpayers. The Government, therefore, decided to introduce a scheme of voluntary disclosure with a view to providing one last chance to such persons to come to the path of rectitude and civic responsibility.

The scheme of voluntary disclosures was in force from 8th October, 1975 to 31st December, 1975. The scheme provided for three types of declarations, namely, voluntary declaration of income in ordinary cases; declaration of income by persons whose books of account or other documents or valuable assets had been seized as a result of search by the Income-tax Department; and voluntary declaration of wealth. The voluntarily disclosed income in the first category is treated as a separate block, irrespective of the number of years over which it had been earned, and charged to tax at special rates. In the case of companies, the voluntarily disclosed income is chargeable to tax at the rate of 60 per cent. In the case of other categories of taxpayers, the first

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

Rs. 25,000 of the voluntarily disclosed income is chargeable to tax at the rate of 25 per cent; the income in the slab of Rs. 25,001 to Rs. 50,000 at the rate of 40 per cent; and the balance at the rate of 60 per cent. In addition to the amount of income-tax the declarant is required to invest 5 per cent. of the disclosed income in notified Government securities, proceeds of which will be utilised by the Government for projects of high social priority, like slum clearance and housing for low income groups.

Declarants have been provided immunity from penalty and prosecution under the direct taxes enactments in relation to the voluntarily disclosed income. Where the income so declared is held in the form of gold or article and ornaments made of gold, immunity has also been provided from confiscation, penalty or prosecution under the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 and the Customs Act, 1962 Further, the declarants have been exempted from wealth-tax in respect of assets represented by the disclosed income up to and including the assessment year 1975-76.

The scheme of voluntary disclosure has a restricted operation in the case of persons whose books of account, other documents, money, bullion, jewellery etc. have been seized as a result of search by the Income-tax Department. These persons are not entitled to the benefit of the special rates of income-tax in respect of the income of the year in which the search is made or any earlier year. The income in respect of these years declared under the scheme will be charged to tax at the normal rates of income-tax applicable to the taxable income of the declarant for the relevant years. The income so declared will, however, not be taken into account for the purposes of levying any penalty or charging interest under the Income-tax Act or for the purposes of prosecution under that Act. While the assets represented by the concealed income will be chargeable to wealth-tax in the relevant years, the value of these assets will not be taken into account for the purpose of imposition of penalty or prosecution for defaults under the Wealth-tax Act.

The scheme also provides for declaration of net wealth, including declaration of assets which a person has either failed to disclose or assets which have been understated in value in the return of net wealth filed by the declarant. The declarant is required to pay wealth-tax in respect of the net wealth or, as the case may be, the value of the assets so declared at the normal rates applicable to his net wealth for the relevant assessment year. In adidtion, the declarant has to invest 2½ per cent. If the disclosed wealth in notified Government securities Where the disclosure of wealth relates to more than one assessment year, the investment in notified securities is to be made with reference to the amount declared for last of these assessment years. The net wealth or, as the case may be, the value of the assets so declared will not be taken into account for the purpose of any penalty or prosecution under the Wealh-tax Act.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the scheme of voluntary disclosure has proved highly successful. According to the latest available information, it appears that 2,42,400 persons made declarations of income amounting to Rs. 741.24 crores in the aggregate. The income-tax payable on the disclosed income works out to Rs. 241.14 crores, of which a sum of Rs. 151.58 crores has already been paid. The remaining amount will be paid, according to the scheme, partly by the end of March this year and the remaining by the end of March, 1977. A total number of 13,382 declarations have been made in respect of concealed wealth. The aggregate amount covered by these

declarations comes to Rs. 812.11 crores. The wealth-tax in respect of the disclosed wealth works out to Rs. 6.91 crores, of which a sum of Rs. 3.99 crores has already been paid. The remaining amount will be paid partly by the end of March this year and the balance by the end of March, 1977.

The scheme of voluntary disclosure has brought out a large amount of concealed income and wealth which can now be channelised into productive fields in the overall interest of the economy. This is by no means a small gain and justifies Government's decision to introduce the scheme of voluntary disclosure. Before concluding, I would like to categorically state that Government's decision to introduce this scheme should not be mistaken as a weakening of our determination to fight tax evasion and other economic offences. I would like to assure this Hon'ble House that the drive against tax evasion and other economic offences will continue relentlessly and with greater determination.

Sir, with these words, I commend this Bill to the House.

MR. SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to provide for voluntary disclosure of income and wealth and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

Mr. Sequeira may move his amendment.

MR. ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th April, 1976." (6).

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Halder.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Sir, it is a piecemeal legislation only to help their friends, the black money-holders who are running a parallel economy. So, I oppose the Bill and support the resolution moved by Shri Chandrappan.

The much advertised voluntary disclosures are not voluntary. They are arising out of the raids conducted by the income-tax department in various parts of the country. If the government publish the list of the houses they have raided during the last couple of months and the names of the persons who have disclosed their income under the scheme, this fact can be proved. It should also be noted that the scheme was prepared after the conduct of raids on richer persons. Some sensational stories were published about the raids, but not a single name was published.

What is the reason for this? It was mainly to patch up with these persons and come to a compromise with them. This Bill, therefore, is a devise to save the persons whose ill-gotten wealth was detected by the I.T. officials.

The voluntary disclosure is only a part of the black money accumulated by the rich people. It is a permit given to them to continue holding black money and wealth. The government, instead of publishing the names of the black money-holders is now permitting them to hold the money and this is being considered as their return to the path of civic responsibility in future. The surrender, therefore, to black money operators will only perpetuate the phenomenon of black money in Indian economy.

The Wanchoo Committee was appointed by the government and some recommendations were made to plug the loopholes of tax-evaders but these were not implemented by the government. In the early fifties, Prof. Kaldor estimated that tax evasion per annum was Rs. 200 crores. The

[Shri Krishna Chandra Halder]

Wanchoo Committee estimated the evasion to be Rs 1400 crores per year.

What action did Government take to punish the black-money holders? When the Opposition is suppressed under MISA and DIR, why are these black-money owners treated as honoured guests? The reason is that they are donating to the Congress Party. So long as they continue to donate, they are saved (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur): How do you prove that? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Why are you not going to publish their names? When they stopped donating, their houses were searched When they re-start paying to the coffers of the Congress Party, their cases are settled

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): The hon. Member made a charge against my Party saying that these black-money holders pay money to my Party We want to know from the hon Member who are the people who paid the money and got their cases settled? Please give their names

MR SPEAKER: This is no point of order. I would urge on the hon. Members not to make very wild, general and un-substantiated allegations. They should refrain from doing this and if they want to make any specific allegation, they should inform me beforehand Please follow the rules.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: First of all, the Government should publish their names. Kindly appoint a Parliamentary Committee to go into the matter and then we will be able to know that these black-money owners were paying regularly to the coffers of the Congress Party. (*Interruptions*).

This has become the *modus-operandi* of black-money operations. Therefore, you are not prepared to disclose their names. Therefore, you are giving every protection. I would not be surprised if some of them are honoured by giving them 'Padma-Shree' and 'Padma-Vibhushan'.

The phenomenon of concealed income is being multiplied over a period of several years. The earning on black-money amounted to quite a big amount. It would certainly be less than what the Government would be getting by way of taxes. The disclosed amount will also be deposited in bonds in the name of holders of black-money and will get interest thereon.

MR. SPEAKER: Please continue your speech after lunch Now, we adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 o'clock.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Three Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*].

STATUTORY RESOLUTIONS RE DISAPPROVAL OF VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE OF INCOME AND WEALTH ORDINANCES, 1975

AND

VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE OF INCOME AND WEALTH BILL— *contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Halder, please continue.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Deputy Sperker, Sir, the protection given to the black money operators has made a mockery of the struggle against the black money. If somebody has stolen or embezzled money and got free from

the clutches of the police and now comes forward to disclose his income, he would be free, after sharing his booty with the Government. If somebody misappropriates the funds of the company and makes a voluntary disclosure, he would also get protection from the Government, because this disclosure is secret and would not be used against him.

Section 4(3) of the Bill makes the position clear. It says:

> "Any person who has made a declaration under sub-section (1) of section 3 in respect of his income or as a representative assessee in respect of income of any person shall not be entitled to make any other declaration under that sub-section in respect of his income."

Thus, the Bill regularises the income of such persons and gives them full protection under the law. This declaration will not be admissible in evidence against the declarant. Section 11 of the Bill gives this guarantee for the blackmoney holders. Section 12 further ensures secrecy of the declaration. Concessions are given in Section 13 in the matter of payment of wealth-tax.

After so much concession is given, how much wealth has been disclosed? As stated by the *Blitz*, in its issue dated 10th January, 1976, it is only ten per cent of Rs. 20,000 crores. It says:

> "The Wanchoo Committee had estimated an evaded income of Rs. 1,400 crores for 1968-69 alone. On that basis, Congress MP Vasant Sathe, in a paper submitted to the Planning Commission, which was also discussed by the Executive of the Congress Parliamentary Party recently, has computed what he called the 'rolling black money' in the country at Rs. 20,000 crores. If this figure were to be believed, the yield of Rs. 1,450 crores represents less than 10 per cent."

Blitz again says:

> "Be that as it may, of the Rs. 1,450 crores declared, nearly Rs. 1,200 crores go back, all made white to the declarants—the same men who had held it back all these years."

Blitz has given a further glaring example of bonus to dishonesty:

> "For example, the delinquent paid only 46.25 per cent on his Rs. 1 lakh concealed income, whereas the honest regular paid on the same amount 53.60 per cent."

Thus, you could not mop up even ten per cent of the black money. Most of the disclosed money becomes the property of the tax-evaders. They are further free to keep their black money while the Government is busy tomtoming the voluntary disclosure as an act of patriotism by the tax-evaders.

Section 16 of the Bill gives immunity from penalty prosecution etc. under certain Acts and allows the culprits to get virtual State patronage for their past misdeeds.

The Bill has, therefore, given a new slogan for the black money holders "ACCUMULATE BLACK MONEY—PAY DONATION TO CONGRESS PARTY—MAKE VOLUNTARY DISCLOSURE OF PART OF BLACK MONEY—GET PROTECTION AGAINST ALL PROSECUTION".

So, I oppose the Bill and support the Resolution moved by Shri Chandrappan.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, with rapt attention I have listened to the profound views by three members of the opposition. Shri Haldar chose to impute motives of dishonesty and patronage to a certain section of the tax-evaders by the people in the Government which, I submit, is not only absurd

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

but also stupid. Such sort of wild and irresponsible allegations do not in any manner add to his case nor do they enhance his stature. I think we have reached a stage when we should be less irresponsible in making wild allegations.

So far as hon. Shri Sequeira and Shri Chandrappan are concerned, this measure is extremely immoral and very highly derogatory of the moral values by which all fiscal legislation must abide. Shri Chandrappan said that as a result of this measure, virtually the Finance Minister was worshipping at the feet of the tax evaders In a matter like this it is very easy to moralise and it is easier to pontificate, but when you are embarking on a fiscal legislative measure of this nature, which I do submit is not going to be politically very popular in the House, it does take a lot more imagination, much greater courage and keeping in view of the national interests to a far greater extent. That it has been the right decision has been proved by the facts and figures quoted by the hon. Minister.

I concede that it implies the necessity of giving some sort of relief to those who have not been honest with their tax payment, there is no dispute about that Every voluntary disclosure scheme does contain provisions which would put those who are tax evaders at a premium as against those who have been honest Utterly correct. But we have to weigh this against the galvanizing effect on the economy when Rs. 1,550 crores are legitimised and Rs. 250 crores extra are collected. In fiscal legislation we should not be guided by doctrinaire conceptualisms, by any "isms" Those fiscal laws are the best which yield the best results. And if the results are the criterion, then I submit that this scheme has been a grand success, and the Finance Ministry deserves our full congratulations.

This attitude of criticism partly emanates out of a failure to understand the real problem which was sought to be grappled with and to appreciate the various provisions of this legislative measure and also partly because the whole attitude is a little negative and obscurantist.

Shri Sequeira lamented that the honest men were put at a discount and dishonest men at a premium, but what has he suggested to rationalise and streamline legislation for helping the honest men? What has any Member suggested to the Finance Minister in this respect for the future, so that more and more people are not driven to the path of tax evasion but keep to the narrow and straight path?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA (Marmagoa): He has not been listening.

SHRI N K P SALVE: I wish Members do take the criticism which I am levelling now in the spirit in which it ought to be taken and give some thought to it instead of making any flippant remarks about it.

Hon. Member Shri Chandrappan is not here He quoted certain figures from the Wanchoo Commission's Report without understanding them very thoroughly The conception of black money itself is diverse in the minds of different people. Some people seem to consider that black money is a different type of currency which is in circulation parallel with the Reserve Bank's currency. In fact, black money is a pedestrian name which has been given to what may be described as tax evasion. That is all. The same money in the hands of one may be black or tax-evaded, and in the hands of another it may mean money on which he is paying due taxes. Therefore, when the problem of black money is sought to be tackled, what is sought to be tackled is, in fact, the problem of tax evasion. He referred to certain figures from the Wanchoo

Commission's Report. The Wanchoo Commission in its Report, stated that, according to a certain method of calculation that they had followed, to which I shall advert presently, in the assessment year 1968-69 tax evasion had been committed on an income of Rs. 1,400 crores. According to their estimate, if approximately 1/3 of the amount was to be taxed, the tax evasion in one year will be Rs. 470 crores, and for people to earn Rs. 1,400 crores, the deal involved is Rs. 7,000 crores.

Mr. Chandrappan was saying that there is a black money of Rs 4,000 crores and you have unearthed Rs. 1,500 crores as a pittance money Now, what exactly is the tax evasion in each year is like counting of stars in the sky. It might be easier for Mr. Mukherjee to count the stars in the sky than to come with any degree of certainty as to what exactly is the tax evasion in a particular year. In fact, the method followed by the Wanchoo Committee itself is that they have themselves criticised it. They took the national income and the assessed income and said that the difference between the two represents the evaded income. That is an extremely improper method of calculation and it has its limitations. However, that was also the method by Nicolas Kalder, which they themselves followed.

The real problem is that the approach in the whole matter is not sufficiently scientific. We do not have sufficient social data; we do not have a research cell as such, which should collect proper statistics, which should collect proper data, which should collect proper information, figures, etc, as a result of which, we can have a more scientific approach and find out what is likely to be the tax evasion with some degree of precision in the matter.

Never mind what are the estimates and how far they may vary. One must understand them. One may not take the Wanchoo Committee's figures as the Gospel truth; that would distart the same and make all sorts of surmises.

The Wanchoo Committee itself has enumerated eight causes of tax evasion and the first cause enumerated was the high rates of taxation under the direct tax laws; the second cause was the economy of shortages and consequent controls and licences; the third cause was the donations to political parties; the fourth cause was the corrupt business practices; the fifth cause was the ceilings on, and disallowances of, business expenses; the sixth cause was the high rates of sales-tax and other levies; the seventh cause was the ineffective enforcement of tax laws and the eighth cause was the deterioration in moral standards.

To implement the recommendations of the Wanchoo Committee, the Government did its best to bring a legislation, and they introduced the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill in 1973. For nearly three years, the Select Committee deliberated over that Bill, and those recommendations were acceptable to the Committee and were brought before the House. After the Report of the Select Committee was submitted, a comprehensive bill was passed. In that Bill, very stringent measures are provided for tax evaders; provisions of penalty and prosecution have been provided. For a person who is indulging in tax evasion of hundreds and thousands or more, now the penalty sought to be provided is seven years rigorous imprisonment with a minimum rigorous imprisonment of six months' time.

Thereafter, the Government has been taking a series of measures. In fact, it is not possible, while you are dealing with the problem of taxation, because you are dealing with a very tricky matter. It is not a joke, if you want people to pay their taxes

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

honestly—nowhere in the world, people pay taxes honestly.

I was reading a report. In the United States of America, they have hauled up one thousand people; there the laws are very stringent. So far as the fraud taxation laws are concerned, a bandit may get away, a robber may get away, but the tax evader there is put behind the bars Whatever may be the deficiency in the system of working of that country, one good thing is that once a tax-payer is caught, if he is not able to wield political influence, he goes behind the bars straightway.

There the federal grand jury investigated into the tax fraud of about one thousand people including the multi-nationals This is a very difficult and ticklish problem It is very easy to moralise that you are indulging in all sorts of gimmicks and giving all sorts of concession to people who have not been straight and honest with you; but if you are put with the problem of getting people to pay more and more taxes, then there is a problem of how to legitimise more and more money, bring it in the official channel from the unofficial channel. I would submit that till today, no measure has been as successful as the measure of voluntary disclosure, and to criticise the Government in this measure is an act, which is very unfair I would not like to call it anti-social. I will go a step further. If my learned friends were to appreciate that it is very easy, I shall submit to pontificate that it is easy to make lectures and rebuke somebody that you have done this thing or that thing or why have you done this thing or that thing. You should suggest the way how you are going to legitimise Rs. 1,500 crores. Searches and seizures have been carried out relentlessly. You take my word. You can carry out searches and seizures for the rest of your life but the tax evasion will go on, as it is, unless you can so make laws that the people of their own volition come out and make more and more payment of taxes. These sorts of measures, stringent measures, are always double-edged weapons. The more stringent laws you make, the more ingenuity you find in the process of tax evasion and more difficult it becomes for the Government to detect the tax-evasion.

What has happened to a large number of searches and seizures which have taken place for years and years? When we were taking evidence before the Joint Committee, we examined the Director of Investigation and we found to our amazement that for three or four years, the documents were lying with him seized and he was not able to assess what income was concealed. Do you want this sort of process to go on *ad infinitum and ad nauseum*? It is easy to catch hold of people, it is easy to seize documents. But it is very difficult to pin down that this is the total concealed income. It is very difficult to penalise a person and send him to jail

They have been doing all that, I ask them: How many people they have sent to jail despite their best efforts? How many people have been penalised? So many raids and searches have taken place. I want to know how may assessmets they have been able to finalise. If they have not been able to do it, what is the use of saying, "You are coming out with a measure which puts dishonest people at a premium." With this measure, the Minister has been able to collect more and more taxes. So, this is the best fiscal measure, This is the criterion.

Let us consider the salient features of the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. Mr. Sequeira made certain comments which made me feel that there appears to be certain misapprehension about what is contained in the Voluntary Disclosure Scheme. There is no such provision which entitles a person to

make a disclosure in different names. There is a complete misconception in his mind if he were to think that a person could go to the Commissioner and disclose it in his name, in his wife's name or in someone else's name. Only a person who is liable to be assessed under the Income-tax Act can be a declarant. If you have disclosed income in anybody's name, that disclosure will be null and void plus the Department will have the information to proceed against it.

If you see the provisions of this measure, they are really imaginative. The people who have been subjected to searches and seizures, to them there is no concessional rate of taxation whatsoever. I am now dealing with the point made by Mr. Sequeira. There is the normal rate of taxation to such people. The only immunity is from penalty and prosecution. Does he know that in the amending Act which we passed in 1975, Section 273A vests the same power with the Commissioner to waive the entire penalty. If the penalty is waived and reduced, the prosecution is also waived and reduced.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: That is optional, this is mandatory.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That which is optional is given a statutory recognition in this. If the Commissioner is given a discretionary power, it is all right and the Commissioner can be trusted. But to say that Parliament has failed us, if it is given a statutory recognition, according to me, is immoral. What are we talking about?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: The documents have already been seized, the concealed income has already been found by the Department. The people already caught, are being bailed out by this measure.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I disagree with him. He does not know the difference between the two. There is a slip between the cup and the lip. The seizure of documents is one thing and the assessment is something different. He seems to feel that once the documents are seized, once the properties are seized, that is the end of the matter and the people will be condemned and sent to jail. That does not happen. The entire law, the case law is there. I do not know what the courts are going to do. I do not know how that is going to impede the work. It is not such an easy thing. It is a terrible thing; it is a very tricky business. It is easily said but it is difficult to understand all these things.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: He knows better.

Shri N. K. P. SALVE: If he admits, then he must accept it I do not say that everything has been done; that this is the end of the matter. Much more needs to be done. I wish he were a little more positive in his approach. Have something done for the people so that they never go to the path of tax-evasion. Let not honest people be forced to go to the path of tax-evasion by certain unimaginative and irrational laws. I wish he talked about those matters. Nothing is said about it. In fact many people are driven to the path of tax evasion because our laws are such; it compels them to resort to methods and ways and means which are extremely unfair and improper. The Wanchoo Committee has itself recommended several things. Many of them have been accepted; many of them have not been accepted. Therefore, I submit to the Finance Minister to ignore what the Hon'ble Members had to say by way of a negative approach and a negative criticism. But I wish to suggest a few methods by which we can re-orient our entire direct tax laws on a scientific basis. I submit that if the fiscal laws are to yield the best results, we need to rationalise our tax laws completely. In that connection, I wish to make a few suggestions straightway to the Finance Minister.

The first and foremost thing is that, for a scientific re-orientation, we

[Shri Erasmo De Sequeira]

would want a research cell and a proper and a full statistics collection machinery to be set up. The existing working of the Directorate of Statistics and Figures and Information is extremely unsatisfactory. Today, the levy of direct taxes has become a fine art and a science in the western world. The whole theory of increasing taxes to augment the revenues has been despatched to the limb of an exploded myth. Today, the latest theory is to raise tax to a point where you collect *the maximum tax, beyond that point,* when you reach a point of no-return, either revert back or go up to it. You need to have a scientific approach and attitude in the matter and you cannot have a scientific approach and attitude unless you have sufficient data, information and material. In that respect, our Department is hopelessly deficient.

Secondly, I submit that we need to rationalise tax on personal incomes. So far as corporate taxes are concerned, in our country they get away very cheaply. The study made by the Reserve Bank of India revealed that about two or two-and-a-half years ago, the effective rate of tax of the companies never exceeded 40 per cent. So, the monopoly houses and rich people who are operating through the veil of a 'corporation' get away by floating companies and pay only 40 per cent tax; but so far as individuals are concerned, the rates of taxation reached the dizzy heights of 97.75 per cent. In fact, the Wanchoo Committee itself was exceedingly critical of this sort of rates of taxation, and they had, in their report, pointed out:

> "When the marginal rate of taxation is as high as 97.75 per cent, the net profit on concealment can be as much as 4,300 per cent of the after-tax income. The implication of 97.75 per cent income-tax is that it is more profitable at a certain level of income to evade tax on *Rs. 30 than to earn honestly* Rs. 1,000. We will not be surprised that placed in such a situation, it would be difficult for a person to resist the temptation to evade taxes."

I am not subscribing to this view without reservation and qualification. I submit that we have to use our direct taxes as an instrument to eradicate disparities in our wealth and opportunities. In our economic wealth and economic powers, disparities have to be eradicated effectively through the instrumentality of our direct taxes. I submit that this can be done only if more and more taxes are collected by way of direct taxes, but to consider that high rates of taxation will mean the maximum or optimum taxation is an incorrect concept. Determine that point at which you will have the maximum collection and also permit the optimum saving. You will have to have a very scientific approach where you allow the optimum saving and the maximum collection for the Revenues That is the best situation; that is the best condition by which we would be able to invest and people would be able to save moneys which the Government must statutorily harness into productive channels—for more and more production—and not let it be available to people for conspicuous consumption. I hope that, if he is thinking of some laws and if rates are ever reduced, those rates are not reduced whereby people are allowed to spend money on conspicuous consumption and for vulgar expenditure like marriages and things like that, and only those people will be given relief who will be diverting their savings into productive channels and into such channels which, according to Government's priorities, have to be given priority.

I submit also that there has to be rationalisation of taxes. The first one I want to submit is about what is referred to by the Wanchoo Committee also as the ceiling on disallowances of business expenses. Certain legitimate, genuine business expenses are sought

to be disallowed statutorily. Nothing is more irrational than that. I cannot understand that at all. Parliament enacted it to prevent abuse of entertainment expenses. All over the world, business people have to indulge in entertainment expenses. In our country, the monopoly houses and the large business people started running their own houses indulging in all sorts of wasteful expenses and debting them to the company's account. Parliament made a law that entertainment expenses should be disallowed. As a result of that, what has this Department done? Recently, I had an opportunity to see a case where an assessee made a profit of Rs. 1 crore, and the amount of Rs. 2,000 and odd which he had spent on serving tea, coca cola and things like that by way of extending the ordinary courtesies to the people who came to his office was disallowed. If it was allowed by the Appellate Commissioner, the Department would fight it in the Tribunal or the High Court or the Supreme Court. What sort of attitude is this? Is it fair that you would not allow Rs. 2,500 to be spent on serving tea, etc.? Are they human Robots or are they human beings doing business? You have to be reasonable By no means, allow lavish entertainment in 5-star hotels; do not allow alcoholic drinks. But, certainly, there are certain basic courtesies which are to be extended by a human being to another human being, by one business-man to another business-man. All over the world, this is accepted. This sort of expenses has to be allowed There are very many expenses of this nature which are sought to be disallowed. These should be allowed.

The second point is about donations to political parties. Is there any rationale why donations to the political parties should not be deducted? As Chairman of the Select Committee on the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Bill, I can say there was a time when all the opposition Members were agreeable and they had said, 'Unanimously we shall recommend to the Government that political donations should be allowed'. But, unfortunately, there came a movement, the movement of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, and all the Opposition Members started saying, 'No; we cannot recommend this sort of thing'. What sort of hypocrisy are we indulging in? What sort of double standards are we building for ourselves? Can the Members who oppose the scheme keep their hand on their heart and say that it would not be healthy to the political growth of the country that political donations are allowed instead of forcing all the political parties to take these donations underhand and making accusations against one another? In fact, the Law Minister has given an assurance on the floor of the House that donations to political parties will be allowed.

There is one more point. There is an extremely maligned community and that is the community of the film world. The film people are indulging in all sorts of large scale tax evasion. No one who indulges in tax evasion should be shown any mercy; about that, I make no mistake. But there are certain basic irrationalities about their taxation We, Members of Parliament, are allowed certain expenses, we receive a salary of Rs. 6,000 a year and out of that, about 20 per cent is allowed, whether we maintain any record or not. We are incurring an expenditure much more than that. But, so far as the film artistes are concerned.. .

SHRI S M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Are you getting Rs. 6,000 or Rs. 10,000?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: I hope, Mr. Banerjee will put that question to the Finance Minister. I would not be able to answer that. Be that as it may, we are allowed a 20 per cent deduction because we do incur that expenditure. None of us can maintain a record. The film artistes live in a very strange sort of world; they live under the glare of arc-light and glamour and

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they have to incur a certain expenditure to maintain themselves and to project a certain image of themselves. Let us face the realities. Therefore, I submit, to induce them to a correct path, to induce them to pay correct taxes, they may be allowed a deduction of 20 per cent.

AN HON. MEMBER: Why not 30 per cent?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: Let us be realistic. It is very easy to moralise on tax matters. But one has to be a hard-headed realist. If you do not allow this sort of expenses, what will happen is, he will continue with the expenses and will never show them in the books of account, he will never show them officially, do whatever you may like. Therefore, either tolerate that sort of affair or properly rationalise the matter, so that, if some one gets Rs. 10 lakhs, he gets a deduction of Rs. 2 lakhs. In fact, he would have a vested interest in showing larger gross receipts because the larger the gross receipts the larger would be the exemption.

SHRI K. GOPAL (Karur): Why only film people?

SHRI N K P. SALVE. Because it is a much-maligned community. The actors, the directors, the music directors, the play-back singers, etc.,—their knowledge of these things is very limited If you are keen and if you are anxious, you can maintain. Professionals can maintain their accounts. I get much more than 20 per cent because I can maintain my records. I get from Rs. 7,000—8000 deduction for my constituency expenses, but you get only Rs 1,200. But if you can maintain accounts properly, you will get much more deduction. But you do not have this kind of any such expenses, so you do not get anything

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: This is a very rash statement.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): This is where the censorship will help him.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: In the end there is only one suggestion I have to make. In this amendment Act which was passed here, the Government for reasons not mentioned anywhere, have flouted one of the very important recommendations, a unanimous recommendation of the Select Committee that investments in the Trust if made out of the corpus must not disqualify the Trust from exemption of income. All sorts of manipulations were done by the Trusts so far as incomes are concerned. Birla & Co. floated many public trusts and instead of diverting the income to charitable purposes, they started building guest houses. In fact it was misused—this income. In this case, virtually charity for them started at home Therefore, what was required to be curbed was that so far as the income is concerned, which is sought to be abused. Instead of that, there should be no option given to the Trust to put it to any investments. It must be utilised in that month itself for the purposes of the Trust. But, so far as the corpus is concerned, if a person has got some shares, suppose, if I have got some five shares and if I want to put it in a public trust, why do you want to prevent it? There is nothing wrong. You are not giving me exemption from the corpus of the trust But the Government have said that the Trust cannot acquire shares. You cannot make a donation of the shares because the moment you make a donation of the shares, whatever income accrues, that will not be entitled to exemption. Is there any rationale in it? You are wanting evenues for more and more investment because without more and more investment, we will not be able to bring about a proper growth. I submit the Minister will look into this.

Before I conclude, whatever he has achieved, we cannot minimise the importance of the conditions created by

Emergency. It is the Emergency which has ushered in an absolutely new era, a golden era where people are more responsible and more responsive and if it was not for that, he would not have been able to achieve the success. I ardently hope that whatever are the gains of Emergency, we will be able to consolidate and benefit out of it in the days to come so that the vulnerable sections, the weaker sections, the under-privileged sections do get the best which they have been denied all these years.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): The objective of the scheme of voluntary disclosure has been stated:

> "to give an opportunity to persons who had evaded tax in the past to disclose their concealed income and wealth, to pay taxes thereon on reasonable terms and return to the path of civil responsibility in future."

When so many wonders are claimed to have been done in the name of Emergency, when the workers and the common people have been asked in a stern way to come to the path of responsibility and discipline, why not under the same emergency bring the same responsibility to the tax-dodgers, the black-marketeers and other anti-social elements? This is a thing which I am not able to comprehend. The laws and the attitudes are very sharp, harsh, and stringent against the workers in claiming bonus or in their right to strike to get a redressal of their just grievance why you should not show the same harshness against the tax-dodgers and bootleggers is a thing which passes my imagination.

It has been stated in this House also that during the last week of September, 1975 that large transactions of *pugrees* in respect of fashionable flats in Bombay were discovered and that negotiations were carried on by well-known persons. It is also noted that the Chairman of the Board of Direct Taxes had been to Bombay personally in the first week of October. I do not know what studies he made, what negotiations he conducted or what representations he received. But, in the end, we were presented with an ordinance followed by an amendment.

It is not a new thing. In 1951, we had a voluntary scheme called tho 'Tyagi Scheme'. In 1965, we had two voluntary disclosure schemes known as T. T. K. Scheme. Apart from these attempts, Section 271(4A) permits voluntary disclosure scheme as a normal feature.

The Wanchoo Committee which has been quoted here by many hon. Members was very categorical in its opposition to the idea of introduction of any general scheme of disclosure either now or in future. They have pointed out that 'the general feelings is that such a scheme places a premium on fraud or as unfair to the honest tax payer.' Unless there is an abnormal situation such as after the war or at a time of national crisis, there is no justificataion for an extraordinary measure of disclosure scheme. Two days ago, the Public Accounts Committee placed on the Table here a Review on the Income-tx Department for the past one decade and made it clear:

> "If the vigour with which searches and raids are being presently conducted and the amount of black money unearthed is any indication, it appears that if the normal duties of the department had been property and efficiently performed there should have been a greater compliance by the tax-payers and higher realisation of receipts in proper time."

The same review put on record:

> "Unfortunately, the Income-tax Department appears to be managing its affairs by what might be dubbed the principle of Management

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by Crisis' rather than 'Management by Objectives.'.

That is what the Public Accounts Committee which comprises of members of all the parties in the House has to say about the efficiency of the Department. Thus, the success of a voluntary disclosure scheme is a reflection on the improper and inefficient performance of the department and the management by crisis.

Regarding the amount of wealth and income reported to have been brought out by the present scheme, figures have been given from time to time. On 25th December, 1975 the figure of voluntary disclosures given by the Chairman of the Board was Rs 150 crores. On 28th December, 1975, the figure was reported to have crossed 300 crores. About two days later, on the 30th December, 1975 it was disclosed that the amount had exceeded Rs. 600 crores. On 31st December, 1975, it was reported that the scheme had resulted in over 1100 crores On 2nd January, 1976 when the Minister went on the air, he gave the break-up of Rs. 750 crores income and Rs 700 crores worth of assets as disclosed by the scheme. He also gave the resultant estimated tax figure of Rs 250 crores with Rs 40 crores to be put in approved investment Thus within a short period about Rs. 1500 crores have come out.

I admit that this figure is very impressive If a sum of Rs. 1500 crores was to flow suddenly into the economy of a country, will it be able to tolerate it? It will be a veritable avalanche, it will be a surge of the sea into the land; it would be a cloud outburst on the area. What has happened? If this amount of Rs. 1500 crores has been injected within a period of two weeks into the economy of the country, the Reserve Bank should have withdrawn an equal amount from the circulation, otherwise the economy would have collapsed; there would have been steep inflation. These two things have not happened. The Reserve Bank has not withdrawn the amount and the inflation has not been felt. My plea is, that we should be given actual break-up of this Rs. 1500 crores; how much is the actual amount that has been unearthed. My fear is that there may be repetitive counting in this. I know a specific case reported to me in Madras. A cinema star had given the value of a property as Rs 4 lakhs. That was under investigation. The Department put it at Rs. 8 lakhs. A compromise has been struck and now it has been settled at Rs. 6 lakhs. What they do is, they take it for eight years. If the wealth tax assessment related to eight years, they would take it Rs. 6 lakhs multiplied by eight years, that is Rs. 48 lakhs, whereas the real wealth unearthed is only Rs. 6 lakhs. That is repetitive counting. For tax purposes, it is correct, not otherwise. I would, therefore, like to know how much reamendable to some portions of taxation crores

The previous voluntary disclosure schemes were put in opertion under the taxation laws, but now we have got a Bill comprehensive in itself It does not rely on any other taxation laws. Earlier disclosures were amenable to some portions of taxation law.

For example, there is no restriction in the present Bill about the period over which the amount can be spread over As per the present Bill the income shown can be spread over from 1922. The spread over will never be questioned. Suppose a person gave a figure of wealth 20 years ago, now it will automatically be multiplied by 20.

We should have a detailed break up of the figures for the three slabs, namely incomes disclosed not exceeding Rs. 25,000, exceeding Rs. 25,000 but

not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and exceeding Rs. 50,000.

It is certain that most of the disclosures have been declared under the first slab of Rs. 25,000. Otherwise with Rs. 750 crores we would have got Rs. 400 crores. If it goes beyond Rs. 50,000, then even with Rs. 750 crores, it would have been at least 50 per cent more.

It is certain that most of the disclosures are in the first slab. Many of the disclosures should have been made under Benami names.

I would like to quote from 2.29, page 12 from the Wanchoo Committee Report. I am sure Mr. Salve would have read—

> "Disclosures made in the names of minors, ladies and benamidars have, on the other hand, contributed to perpetuating evasion, and rendered investigation in many a case of suspected tax evasion difficult or even futile."

Therefore, whenever the large amount is being distributed over a number of years and through a number of persons—Benamidars are bound to come up—it is very difficult for the Department to go into that.

It has further been mentioned in the Wanchoo Committee Report—

> "We were further informed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes that there were several instances of the same set of persons taking advantage of all the three disclosure schemes.".

I would like to know from the Minister how many persons who availed the previous disclosure schemes, have availed the present scheme also.

The other day Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao was very enthusiastic about Rs. 1,500 crores (Mr. Salve was also very enthusiastic) being avilable for capital formation and investment for industrial growth. I would like to know what is the amount that has been put into economy and how much tax has been collected and put in public exchequer upto 31st December. It is well known that the black money has not been kept in cash alone. It has been converted into property, gold, jewellery. What is the amount that has been brought into operation in economy? Rs. 1,500 crores is not the correct figure.

Black money in the form of cash is avoided. If you are taking into account the other things or sources, then you may get estimates. You may not get money to flow into the national economy. Please let me know how much is the money in cash.

This has been pointed out by the members who spoke earlier too, and I want to stress that the present scheme is a fraud on the honest tax payer. A tax dodger has the best of both the worlds. During the time of evasion, he did not pay the tax nor surcharge nor the interest for the late payment. Over and above, these "benefiits" appropriated by himself in an illegal way, the Government now in a legal way allows him some more "benefits" in the form of a low rate of tax. In 1974-75, the rate for the highest slab was reduced. For instance, an assesseehaving an income of Rs. 1 lakh had to pay a tax of Rs. 53.559, that includes surcharge. If he had waited for some more time he would have had to pay only Rs. 46,250. This is so in 1973-74 and 1974-75 If you take the earlier years when you have 96 per cent rate at the top slab, the difference could be even more.

The present scheme only honours the dishonest people, gives a premium on dishonesty and at the best or at the worst, if you put it on the same scale, as normal person, I would accept. But here if a person dodges payment of tax he pays for Rs. 1 lakh, Rs. 46,250 and if he is honest he would

[Shri Seyhiyan]

have paid Rs. 83,559. I fail to know what the logic behind these things is.

I do not know why the payment of tax under the voluntary disclosure scheme could be made by instalments. He has not disclosed for so many years. Till 1975 he has evaded the tax. Instead of treating him as anti-social, why is he being allowed to pay this in instalments, I do not know. Why should this leniency be shown?

Over and above all, instructions have been issued regarding conversion of search and seizures into this disclosure scheme. Section 14 has been put there. This is certainly a contradiction in terms Government has made investigations and located the source, it gets there and seizes the amount, both income and wealth, and this should be taken as certain seizure and treated as such. But why that should be treated as a voluntary disclosure, I fail to understand. It is beyond the comprehension of anybody Of course, to Mr Salve, who is an eminent tax consultant in this House, nothing can be gained if you make any number of of such seizures; for him this is a perfect way to do this, etc. What is the logic, I fail to understand. Is voluntary disclosure scheme going to be a permanent feature in our statute book? At no time you are compelling the man who refuses to pay. At no time you take action against the tax dodger, against anti-social elements and blackmarketeers who thrive on miseries of people, who cause starvation dealths in many homes. You are not doing that Emergency is being sought to impose certain discipline in the minds of the people. Emergency is meant for an abnormal situation. This voluntary disclosure step should have been an abnormal one, but by making it like this, every 10 years or 15 years, you are only normalising this. If we agree with Mr. Salve who said that any amount of moralisation will not do, then only immorality will gain ground, only dishonesty can have a say, only the person who loots will rule. What salvation persons like Mr. Salve give to the country, I don't know.

It has been reported in the Press that the Finance Minister Mr. Subramaniam has written to the State Governments not to proceed on sales tax collections on the transactions involved in those disclosures. I want to know the propriety and the constitutionality of this instruction. Has the Finance Minister got the right to say to the State Government that they should not collect the sales tax which is due to them? Can he say, because of emergency, I have got all the powers, I can issue any amount of directions, etc? I want to know the constitutionality and the propriety by which he gets the powers to ask the State Governments not to collect the sales-tax on the transactions involved in these disclosures.

Sections 69, 69-A and 69-B are the well-known sections in the Income-tax Act and they allow the unearthed income to be taxed for that year only. Whenever any amount is unearthed, that amount has to be taken as an income for that particular year and this is not allowed to spread over for so many years But, under the present scheme of voluntary disclosures, a declarant can spread it over a long number of years avoiding the higher slab of taxation. surcharge, advance tax payment and interests. Suppose the man has now declared the income. He was dodging the tax for about 10 or 15 years The interest that has been saved by him on the tax avoided would have given double the amount.

I want to know how they are going to distinguish between wealth and income. Under the present scheme, suppose a person has accumulated wealth in gold jewellery, etc. and so much of amount is found in him. He gives a declaration that this is his income and this is his wealth. Wealth

will attract only a small percentage, whereas an income will attract a higher percentage of tax. Who will investigate that? How are you going to sort them? What is the method that you have got or norm that you are going to put? I am afraid that when you say Rs. 1,500 crores has been split into two, in that case, you will not go into the source. How many persons are going to file the returns? In that case everybody will go scot-free in this blessed country which has been put under emergency and also because of these two ordinances.

In its attempt to cajole the dishonest, the Government itself becomes dishonest. The blackmarketeer who held the poor people to ransom and brought misery and starvation to numberless homes now gets away with a favourable tax and treatment.

There is another anomaly. You are putting a premium on the dishonest man and the honest man is punished. You are discriminating among the tax-dodgers themselves. If gold has been seized under Income-tax and Wealth Tax Acts, then the declarant can get the benefit under the present Bill. Suppose the gold seized under the Customs Act or the Gold Control Act, that does not get the benefit under the Bill. What is the logic? The same offence has been committed by two persons but just because Government took it in its head to go against him under the Income-tax Act or the Wealth Tax Act, he gets the benefit but if it is taken under the Customs Act or the Gold Control Act, the other will no get the benefit. On this I would like to have a clarification from the Minister.

In the end, I have to say that this is not a voluntary disclosure of income and wealth but this is a voluntary surrender to dishonest, fraudulent practices and anti-social elements in the country. The voluntary disclosure scheme is only a victorious dishonesty scheme.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI (Sholapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before I touch some of the important points made by my hon. friends from the Opposition, as my first duty, I would like to congratulate the honourable Minister for his courage and also the Chairman of the Direct Taxes and his colleagues for the splendid success achieved under the voluntary disclosure scheme.

My friends who had taken a long time only found fault with the scheme. I think that even eminent persons like Shri Sezhiyan and Shri Chandrappan could not offer suggestions as to how this tax evasion could be avoided in future. But they have not. Sir, their policy is to criticise the Government and from the very beginning they are sticking to this policy of criticising the Government. Sir, our Prime Minister on many an occasion sought their cooperation and has asked them to give good suggestions for the national causes but it seems they do not want to cooperate and only criticise. If criticism is going to fulfil the aim they may feel happy but that will not bring any major results.

15.00 hrs.

Sir, they have pointed out the disadvantages of this scheme and I want to lay emphasis on the advantages which this scheme has brought to the country. Before I proceed on this point, I would like to say that it was very essential that when Taxation Amendment Bill came into force a chance should be given to those persons to come forward and declare their unaccounted income Secondly, the huge amount that is utilised for other purposes can be utilised for the productive purposes.

As I have already said, I will indicate the advantages of this scheme. In the previous two schemes the response was very poor and under this scheme about 1,600 crores of wealth have been disclosed and the Government will get

[Shri S. R. Damani.—contd.]

Rs. 300 crores by way of taxes only and another Rs. 50 crores as investment in Government securities. So, within one year the gain of revenue is to the extent of Rs. 350 crores. According to my calculations every year revenue to the extent of Rs. 100 crores will increase on account of these declarations of wealth. So, the advantages are: (1) declared amounts will now be put to productive use; (2) it creates more wealth and a larger revenue; (3) increase in wealth tax collections in future years; (4) containing inflation; (5) less litigations and (6) more assessees added, recurring gain for revenue collection.

Sir, my friend has said that before introducing this scheme some raids were stopped in certain areas. I think the scheme has been successful because vigorous efforts were made and there were continuous raids on those persons where huge wealth was suspected to be available. Therefore, no leniency was shown. It is the continuous effort that has brought this huge disclosure of Rs. 1,600 crores. It is not a small thing. Sir, the reason as to why the previous schemes were not successful and the reason as to why this scheme has been successful is because of the efforts on the part of the Government and their cracking down on the smugglers very severely during the last year.

Secondly, the crack down on smugglers, the check on hoarding, and action against foreign exchange violations and above all the internal emergency had brought the above result. If the Government had not taken those steps, I think the results would not have been produced. Those actions made many persons nervous and so they came forward to disclose their own income. Possibly if the scheme had been extended by two or three more days, the amount would have reached the figure of Rs. 2,000 crores, But Government also had to stick to certain announcements and so it was not thought desirable to extend the time. I think the scheme has been successful on account of the measures taken by the Government in unnerving those people who had unaccounted money and this is going to help the country in the long run. But what should be the policy of the Government I feel that they should devote attention to the constructive side and see what the tax policy should be so that in future the Government could collect more revenue and stop evasion. In this connection I shall refer to what some eminent economists had to say. Nicholas Kaldor who studied our problems submitted a report in 1956 and he says:

> "From the point of view of economic effects of taxation, the major consideration is to prevent a tax system from becoming too much disincentive on efforts, initiative or enterprise. Taxes on income make it less attractive to undertake work or to risk capital in productive enterprises."

Taxation system should leave some incentive to work; it should not be so high that it becomes a disincentive for people taking risk. That is the criteria which should be kept in mind while thinking of the rates of taxation. There should be some saving after paying taxes so that it could be utilised for productive purposes and creating more employment, and developing backward areas. To quote Prof. Kaldor again,

> "Assuming a comprehensive tax-base, the marginal rate of income-tax ought never to exceed, in my view, something of the order of 40-50 per cent for income that is both earned and saved...an annual tax on wealth, conceived as a progressive tax, ought not to exceed a top marginal rate of 1-1 and 1-2 per annum."

Suppose a person earns Rs. 2 lakhs, after paying taxes he will be left with Rs. 30,000 or 40,000. In a developing country like ours, some kind of deficit financing is bound to be there and it will lead to increase in prices. In that context, how can we save money and put it in productive enterprises after paying tax and still have sufficient amount to meet day to day expenses? There should be something left for investment in productive purposes.

Therefore, Sir, it is but natural that we try to save something for the future. But here the people use their intelligence to evade taxes. It will be good if the rate of taxation is such that it gives incentive to pay taxes and to have some saving for productive purposes.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You have been given more than 10 minutes. Kindly finish your speech.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI: Secondly, Mr. Boothalingam in his Report of 1967 while recommending Exemption limit to be raised to Rs. 7,500 stated and I quote:

> "An adjustment for marginal cases will be that the tax shall not exceed forty per cent of the amount by which the taxable income exceeds Rs. 7,500." unquote.

Thirdly, the Wanchoo Committee's Report of 1971 has expressed the view, and I quote:

> "Having considered the matter in all its aspects we recommend that the maximum marginal rate of income-tax, *including surcharge*, should be brought down from its present level of 97.5 per cent to 75 per cent. We recommend that some reduction in tax rates be also given at the middle and lower levels. In order to create an impact, the reduction in the rates of taxation should be at one stroke."

Sir, for the last many years, we have been witnessing more and more taxation. That shows that people will have to pay more taxes. But as the Indian economists said, more and more taxation would not help. My last suggestion is this that the Income-tax Department should try to find out new assessees. Instead of taxing the same people every year and burdening them with higher rates, the Income-tax Department should try to bring in more and more assessees under the tax net.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Akola): Sir, I rise to congratulate the Minister for bringing this excellent measure. It may have some lacunae but I do not think that it is at present worthwhile mentioning them. This is the first time that a measure like this has been brought forward for plugging the loopholes in the present Act. This has given a bounty which was not even foreseen or imagined. According to our past experience, we had collected less than Rs. 80.0 crores under the old voluntary disclosure. People thought that under the present measure we might at best, collect Rs 400 0 crores but here is a bonus given to you—as far as you are concerned, bonus is not abolished—and you have got Rs. 1500.0 crores. Therefore, I congratulate the Minister. But please do not suffer from complecency. What you have got or the disclosure that has been made is like an ice-berg. What you have seen is only a tip of what is down below. My learned friend, Taxation Law expert, Mr. Salve, has said that there are no scientific estimates of what the black money is in this country and no scientific estimates are possible also. Therefore, we have only to rely on scientific guestimates as quoted by the Wanchoo Committee itself.

Mr. Salve was Chairman of the committee appointed to suggest ways and means to unearth black money. The first task was to know how much black money was there. According to the Wanchoo Committee's projection,

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

even in 1966-67 was Rs. 1,400 crores. With these projections for the future, the amount stood at Rs. 7,000 crrores. Today it would be anywhere near Rs. 20,000 crores. As pointed out by the Wanchoo Committee, this amount of Rs 20,000 crores is not lying hoarded anywhere in the form of currency etc. It has already been converted into assets like skyscrappers, jewellery, Vasant Vihar places etc. and also into agricultural income. So, it is sufficiently diffused all over the country. As I said, what has been disclosed is only one-eighth of the total you will have to find out ways and means to unearth the balance.

Under section 16 you say that the gold disclosed shall not be liable to confiscation under the Gold Control Act or the Customs Act and no penalty will be imposed on the person making the declaration. What are you going to do with that gold? On that you will get some tax, but that also you have reduced by 50 per cent This is putting a premium on default. Can't you think in terms of having some sort of gold bonds? Don't be discuraged with your last experience of gold bonds. After all, last time the voluntary disclosure scheme also did not succeed but this time it has succeeded. So, my suggestion is, introduce gold bonds. Today there is so much gold in the country —gold disclosed under the voluntary disclosure scheme and gold available otherwise also. The Reserve Bank cannot use this gold for international backing of our currency. Why not allow the Reserve Bank to take advantage of the gold available in the country by issuing gold bonds? Apart from the little gold which may be held by small people as security for some emergencies, what about the gold with the multi-millionaires in the form of jewellery and even primary bold bars? Why can't we make use of that gold?

Another thing that I would like to ask is, what about the jewellery that you are having? I am told that one of the princly houses has got jewellery which runs into hundred of crores of rupees. Therefore, in one house alone, somebody has said that it runs into Rs. 1,500 crores. You have a national museum of this ancient jewellery because its value is tremendous in foreign countries. Otherwise, it is of no use.

Now, agricultural income. The agricultural income is being used as the base to defeat taxation and also to defer that money. Therefore, exclude small farmers, marginal farmers, 10-acre-wallas and 15 acre-wallas but those who have big land holdings and those who have other business and agricultural property, why can't you tax agricultural income?

How are you going to move further to see that the undisclosed income lying in this country is put to the use of the people.

I am personally of the view that taxation is essentially a phenomena of capitalist system. As long as you think of taxation, you are thinking of capitalist system and perpetuating a capitalist economy. If you are thinking of moving to socialist system suitmg to the Indian genius as well, you will have to think in terms of not having this system at all. In a socialist system, there is no such thing as taxation. But as long as you are having the capitalist system, rationalise taxation. That requires courage. Rationalisation means reduce the upper limit of taxation. I would say that the personal tax should be reduced to 57 per cent from 77 per cent today. You do that, does not matter. Having done that, you say that the maximum tax is on those who are the defaulters. But you say that the rate of tax would be 60 per cent on voluntarily disclosed income. That means, it is going to be 60 per cent for a defaulter and for an honest man it is 77 per cent. You can reduce it; I will compromise with you. You can

make the upper limit as 60 per cent for all. The lower limit should be raised at least to Rs. 10,000. You can make it as Rs. 12,000, but the minimum must be Rs. 10,000. Having done this, once you do have a rationalized system, you should think in terms of one-point taxation. To-day, there is proliferation of taxation i.e. in various forms. You have the excise duty, sales tax, income tax and the road tax. On how many points do you want to have taxation? The more the points of taxation, the greater is the scope for corruption; because at every point you put a man; and that man can easily be corrupted and influenced. Therefore, can't you think in terms of an one-point taxation, i.e. at the level of production, and in business, at the level of distribution? You should tax at one point somewhere. So much of time and energy can be saved if there can be one tax on roads.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore): What should be the source of taxation for film artistes?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: What would Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya like to suggest? I think Mr. Salve is the best authority for that purpose; he knows the film artistes, actors and actresses better than I do He should suggest the point at which they should be taxed Before concluding, I would like to say that you should have ceiling on urban property. It is no use your talking of black money. Black money is converted into some form ultimately. Only in two ways, i.e. either in production or distribution, is it generated. Where wealth is generated, black money is also generated from there. Money is what money does. Therefore, try to have a control at these points, viz. production and distribution. Secondly, have a control on the ways in which it is transformed. When I say that we should have a ceiling on urban property, you should not have that fraud, viz. of a ceiling only on vacant land. That is absurd and an eye-wash. If you really mean business and want to have a ceiling on urban property, the word 'property' must mean property complete. You should take action against those who have purchased, with black money, land and built sky-scrapers in Bombay and Calcutta. Therefore, there must be a ceiling on urban property, whatever the form may be Once you have done it, where will the black money go? You will then be able to control it at both the ends, viz. at the end where it is generated and at the end where it is transformed and used to exploit the society further. Therefore ceiling on urban property is a condition precedent to any effort to stop the growth of black money in this country.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: All these things will not come in the paper.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: As long as I can persuade the Government, I don't mind if not a thing appears in the papers One more suggestion that I would like to give is that we should have management control. After all, in industry where wealth is created, where does the mischief take place? It takes place with the help of men like Mr Salve; that is at the origin. And later, it takes place with the help of persons like my friend Mr. Chatterjee, in the court of law.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (BURDWAN): We operate in a court of law; he operates elsewhere.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: But we are all operators!

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We cooperate in every case.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: The trouble is that it is concealment of real income. Whatever is real production, that is concealed; real income is concealed. False balance

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

sheets are prepared which are certified by chartered accountants and so they are considered as sacrosanct as it were. That is how blackmoney is generated and grows. We have to change the structure of management.

We are now talking of the 20-point programme and workers participation in management. Let the workers be real partners in the management in the sense of top management, in the Board of Directors then they will so it that the management does not conceal real production and real income. Also, since 80 to 90 per cent of the finance of the industries is from the public financing institutions, they should also have control over the management. If the representatives of financial institutions have effective control over the management, then evasion can be stopped at the source itself That is the last suggestion I want to make.

Sir, while thanking you for giving me an opportunity. I hope the hon. Minister will take note of these suggestions and will try to satisfy us.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): Mr Speaker, I fully agree with the action taken by the hon Minister and disagree with the Resolution.

The hon. Member, Shri Chandrappan; made a very long speech. Even though he abused and accused the Government he never gave any suggestion to remedy the situation, to plug the generation of black money and bring to the open the black money already in operation from the hidden sources.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He referred to the Wanchoo Committee Report.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Wanchoo Committee report is not a bible. One may agree or disagree with it.

Shri Chandrappan was saying that there is black money in existence to the extent of Rs. 7,000 crores to Rs. 14,000 crores. I fully disagree with this kind of calculation. It is not a question of calculating the quantum of black money in circulation. It is being generated in the country at every moment because of certain economic difficulties or situations. The question is not whether the black money in existence is of bigger quantum or smaller quantum but how the generation of black money can be prevented and, secondly, how to bring out the existing hidden black money.

I think it is very unrealistic to try to quantity the black money in existence What is the state of the Indian economy? More than 50 per cent of it is agricultural economy. If you take into account the national growth and arrive at the total income and, on that basis make a measurement of black money, it is absolutely wrong. What about the Indian masses, the poor and middle class people? Further, we are not taking into account the quantum of money in the form of gold in the hands of the people Does Shri Chandrappan say that these Rs 14,000 crores of black money is in the hands of the 70 big business houses? I do not believe he means that So, it is unrealistic to give some calculation, whether it is Rs. 7,000 crores or Rs. 14,000 crores.

This Bill had the effect of bringing to the open Rs. 1,400 crores of black money.

First of all, generation of black money should be plugged at the source. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what

follow-up action is being taken. Is this the end of everything or the beginning? I want this to be the beginning of many things to make our economic system develop on proper lines.

I disagree with Shri Sathe when he suggested that by putting some Members on the Board of Directors Government will be able to check the generation of black money in the industrial sector. For example, Government have nominated some Directors on the Board of the "Times of India". Do you think that because of that their management is following the expected norms? I have heard stories how the Directors there are spending a lot of money and leading a luxurious life. Such Directors will only enjoy the benefits of black money. So, what is needed is proper follow-up action.

The public sector is not creating black money, but its contribution to the Indian economy has to bt taken into account while considering this problem.

Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya said that there were certain reasons for the generation of black money, but the question is how to put an end to them. The present high rates of 90 and 95 per cent taxation act as an incentive for the creation of black money. Government must, therefore, take a realistic view and should not be ashamed of changing the tax system as suggested by Shri Salve, with whom I agree in this respect.

Coming to contributions to political parties, we are, after all, living in a democratic system, and we have to have political parties. And political parties have to get contributions. I do not know what is wrong in that. The only thing is that at present we are getting black money. That must go, and companies should be allowed to contribute, to political parties. In fact, we have already passed a Bill to that effect.

I would like to inform Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya that the present Government in Kerala has created an economic cell to see that there is no evasion of sales tax etc., and to check economic offences. His leader, Shri Namboodiripad, ruled my State twice. What did he do? His party ruled in West Bengal. What did they do there? They only come here and abuse the Government and the hon. Minister, without making any constructive suggestions.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARRYA: Don't ask us here. You should have asked Namboodiripad there.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Mere abuse will not produce results. I, therefore, support the Government and oppose the resolution.

MR SPEAKER: The time of three hours allotted to this Bill will be over by 4 10. I would like to call the hon Minister at 4 15. There are still some speakers So, if they confine themselves to five minutes each, I will be able to complete the list, because, apart from the hon. Minister, the two hon Members who have moved the resolution have also the right of reply

SHRI B R SHUKLA (Bahraich): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is a genuine anger and antipathy against the tax evaders, which have prevented a dispassionate examination of the Bill on merits. The Bill in its scope is very limited. The Ordinance which is sought to be replaced by this Bill was issued on 8th October, 1975 and ended on 31st December, 1975. Therefore, anybody, who has made a voluntary disclosure of his income and wealth during this limited period, is entitled to certain benefits. Those benefits

[Shri B. R. Shukla]

are: that if he has made a declaration and at the same time deposited the tax, produced a proof thereof, invested 5 per cent of the voluntary disclosed income within a month from the date of declaration, he is entitled to certain benefits.

Now, anybody, during this period, during the current year, could take all these benefits. Therefore, there is no discriminataion between the honest and the dishonest tax assessees.

As far as the second point made by Shri Era Sezhiyan about payment instalments is concerned, my submission is that there are tax assessees who are not in possession of sufficient amount to deposit. Thirefore, extension of time has been provided. For that, they will have to pay a simple interest at the rate of 12 per cent per annum.

As far as the third point regarding launching of the scheme is concerned, my submission is that the taxation laws are primarily not penal in their nature. The penal provisions in various tax laws are made to compel the assessees to make payment within the time and to give correct details of their income and wealth. Therefore, the primary purpose is to facilitate the due payment of taxes. Now that objective can certainly be achieved by the applicatiaon of the penal provisions of the various enactments But this mild measure which has been introduced for a limited period is also aiming at facilitating the collection of revenue and taxes. Therefore, this is a sort of compromise between the tax-payers and the Government. Supposing this Bill is not passed, what will happen? Those ordinary laws of taxation will remain in application and in operation.

Mr. Salve has rightly pointed out that in spite of the best efforts of the tax authorities, the cases are protected in a court of law (Supreme Court). Therefore, during that period, the Government is deprived of early benefits and a lot of money is invested in litigations. Therefore, compromise is a good way of setting disputes and effecting reconciliation. This is a sort of device. This Bill is nothing but a sort of compromise scheme to and disputes expeditiously.

Under this Bill, there would be not any right of appeal or review or litigation. Moreover, the tax will have to be paid immediately, and the money which will be otherwise left with the assessee has also to be partly invested in this scheme.

So far as the smugglers are concerned, my submission is that Government has detained certain persons, under MISA. Those persons who are detained under MISA in connection with the smuggling activities will not be entitled to the benefits of the present Bill, as provided under Clause 21 and this House is going to debate a Bill in regard to forefeiture of property of the smugglers. Under that Bill, the property of those persons who are detained under MISA and who are in possession of huge wealth or property, whether it is in the shape of gold, building or other things, shall be confiscated. They will remain as detenus in the jail. Therefore, there is no concession for such persons. So, this Bill is simply another way of tackling the tax-evasion problem which has assumed colossal shape in this country.

The people do not disclose their income easily. Of course, the ordinary laws of land relating to tax have not been held in abeyance. They remain automatically in force. In fact, in this Bill, there is a provision that if there is any default in payment of tax on the voluntarily disclosed

income, if there is failure to invest 5 per cent in Government securities, the declarant will be deemed to be in default and the ordinary taxation laws of the land shall be equally applicable even to such defaulters.

One thing is very revealing that the income-tax authorities who have failed to enforce the laws as honestly and vigorously as possible are going to be rewarded by the Government. There are three beneficiaries under this Bill. One is the Government because it has got money which remained undetected. The second category is that of dishonest tax-evaders who are going to get certain benefits, such as, immunity from penalty and prosecution. The third category is that of tax-law enforcing official class who are going to be rewarded intsead of being punished for failure to bring such tax-evaders to book.

Anyway, it is a compromise measure. It has shown very good results. Therefore, we accept and welcome this measure because the proof of pudding is in the eating and the eating has shown good taste.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : मान्यवर, इस देश में सभी धनवान बनना चाहते हैं, कोई भी गरीब नहीं बनना चाहता। अगर ऐसी ईमानदारी है तो हम को जो 51 रु० मिलना है उस पर भी इन्कम टैक्स होना चाहिए। वह टैक्स से क्यों बरी है? टैक्सेज की चोरी क्यों होती है? कुछ ऐसे काम हैं, कुछ हम लोग टैक्सेज इतने लगाते हैं कि जिस के कारण लोगों को मजबूरन ऐसे तरीके अख्तियार करने पड़ते हैं। एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि यह देश भगवान बुद्ध और महात्मा गांधी का है, इस देश ने कुछ ऐसे मेजर्स लिये हैं कि जिस ने पाप किये हों वह गंगा नहा ले और उस के सारे पाप नष्ट हो जाते हैं। लेकिन पश्चाताप करने के लिए एक बात कर दी कि वह यह नहीं बतलायेंगे कि तुम ने प्रोपर्टी कैसे प्राप्त की। आप देखिये कि क्लाजेज (11) और (12) क्या कहते है.

"11. Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, nothing contained in any declaration made under sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be admissible in evidence against the declarant for the purpose of any proceeding relating to imposition of penalty or for the purposes of prosecution under any of the Acts mentioned in sub-section (1) of section 8 or the Wealth-tax Act.

12. (1) All particulars contained in a declaration made under sub-section (1) of section 3 shall be treated as confidential and, notwithstanding anything contained in any law for the time being in force, no court or any other authority shall be entitled to require any public servant or the declarant to produce before it any such declaration or any part thereof or to give any evidence before it in respect thereof."

यह जानने के लिये आप ने मना कर दिया है कि उस ने किस प्रकार से दौलत प्राप्त की, किस कुकर्म से दौलत इकट्ठी की। और यह भी कह दिया कि किसी भी कोर्ट में उस को खोला नहीं जायगा।

तो इस का मतलब यह हुआ कि जिन लोगों ने अपनी दौलत जमा की गैर कानूनी तरीके से, चाहे तस्करी के व्यापार से और चाहे दूसरे गलत तरीके से, आप को मालूम होने के बाद भी आप उस पर कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करेंगे और उस फैक्ट को कोई नहीं जान सकेगा। यह आप ने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है, सब से बढ़िया काम किया है कि कोई गलती करे और उस को कबूल भी कर ले तो

[श्री मूल चन्द डागा]

उस का नाम छिपा रहेगा। अगर कोई मुझ से पूछे कि कैसे इस को किया जाए तो मैं तो कहूंगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के जितने लोग हैं उन से इन्कम-टैक्स वाले पूछें कि तुम्हारे पास कितनी मूवएबिल प्रोपर्टी है और कितनी एम्मूवएबिल प्रापर्टी है और उस सारी चीज़ को गजट में शाया होना चाहिए।

यहां पर बड़ी बड़ी बातें लोग कहते हैं कि देश में काफी धन छिपा हुआ है। अगर यह चाहें तो सारी दौलत का डेकलेरेशन हो सकता है और होने के बाद सख्ती से इस को लागू किया जा सकता है। अब आप ने क्या किया? इन्कम टैक्स आफिसरों को बोनस दे दिया और उन लोगों की बड़ी तारीफ कर दी कि इतना धन उन्होंने निकलवा लिया। उन्हीं लोगों की गलती के कारण इतनी ब्लैक मनी बढ़ी है। अगर आप इन्कम टैक्स अफसरों को बोनस देने लगें और उन की सराहना करने लगें, तो यह कोई ठीक बात हुई? अब यह जो दौलत बढ़ी है, यह कैसे बढ़ी? इन्कम टैक्स अफसरों को सारी बात मालूम होते हुए भी और उन की गलती होते हुए, यह इतना रुपया बढ़ गया। 15 अरब रुपया निकल आया, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है। यह बात ठीक है कि यह दौलत प्रोडक्शन में लग जाएगी और इस काले धन से जो ढाई अरब रुपया आप को मिलेगा, वह सिंचाई में लगेगा, बिजली में लगेगा। यह सब ठीक बात है, लेकिन यह काम होने किस ने दिया? उन गुनहगारों को आप बोनस देते हैं जिन्होंने इतना रुपया इकट्ठा होने दिया। इतना रुपया इकट्ठा होने के लिए वे पूरे गुनहगार हैं और उन को आप ने बोनस दे दिया?

अपनी छिपी आय को दिखाने वालों ने और क्या काम किया? उन्होंने यह किया कि जिस के पास सोना था और उस ने 100 रुपये या 50 रुपये के भाव से पहले खरीद कर रख रखा था, उस को उस ने डेक्लेयर किया 450 रुपये के भाव से। इस तरह से उन्होंने यह भी दिखा दिया कि जिन के पास प्रोपर्टी थी उस को अपने माइनर्स के नाम से भी डेक्लेयर कर दिया, छोटे छोटे बच्चे जो खेल रहे हैं, उन के नाम से डेक्लेयर कर दिया। अब आप क्लाज (4) को देखिए। उस में यह लिखा हुआ है:

(a) where the declarant is an individual, by the individual *himself* . . . *and where the* individual is mentally incapacitated from attending to his affairs, by his guardian or by any other person competent to act on his behalf;

(b) where the declarant is a Hindu undivided family, by the *karta* and where tht *karta* is absent from India or is mentally incapacitated from attending to his affairs, by any other adult member of such family.

जो पूंजी उन लोगों के पास थी उस को उन्होंने राम, मीरा, सीता, गंगा सब के नाम से दिखा दी और इतना अच्छा कानून आप ने बनाया है कि अगर उन लोगों ने पाप किया है तो आप कहते हैं कि तुम्हारा पाप खोलेंगे नहीं, तुम्हारा नाम किसी को नहीं बताएंगे। इस प्रकार से जो इस तरह के कानून बनते हैं उन से कभी कभी गलत काम भी हुए हैं। अगर किसी ने कोई गलत कर्म किया है, कोई पाप किया है, तो वह छिपा रहेगा। इसलिए मेरा कहना यह है कि महरबानी कर के आप पाप को छिपाओ नहीं। जब पाप छिपाए जाते हैं तो बड़ा दुख: होता है? यह पूरा मालूम होता है कि रुपया कैसे इकट्ठा हुआ है, फिर भी उस का नाम छिपाया जाता है। अगर 'फ़ारेन' से रुपया आया है तो आप कहते हैं कि छिपाने की जरूरत नहीं है। आप उस को बता दें और हम आप का नाम नहीं

बताएंगे। यह तो ऐसा ही काम किया है जैसे कि पुलिस जब इन्वेस्टीगेशन करती है तो कहती है कि तुम बयान दे दो, हम तुम को छोड़ा देंगे लेकिन पुलिस क्या करती है? जब वह कोर्ट में आती है तो सारी बातें कह देती है कि यह यह वाकया हुआ और इस प्रकार चोरी की गई लेकिन आप ने वायदा किया है कि लोग अपने छिप धन को और छिपी सम्पत्ति को बता दें और आप उस का नाम किसी को मालूम नहीं होने देंगे। उस ने जो पाप किया है वह किसी को पता नहीं चलेगा, लेकिन पुलिस ऐसा काम नहीं करती है। पुलिस उसका इन्वैस्टीगेशन करती है और सारी बातें खुलवाकर कोर्ट में आकर कहती है कि इस प्रकार मर्डर किया गया और उसके ये कारण थे। लेकिन इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमैंट ने क्या काम किया कि सारी बातें तो खुलवा लीं, लेकिन वह कहा कि दुनिया को नहीं बतायेंगे, तुमने जो पाप किया है, वह ठीक है। उनको यह भी मालूम है कि कोर्ट में एग्जामिन नहीं किया जायेगा।

सरकार ने 18 अक्तूबर को एक स्कीम लागू की और 31 दिसम्बर, 1975 की रात को 12 बजे वह समाप्त हो गई। अब हम इस पर क्या बोलें, अब तो हम धन्यवाद के अलावा और कोई बात नहीं कह सकते है। उस दिन रात को 12 बजे तक बैंक खुला रहा और 15 अरब रुपया उसमें मिल गया। मेरा कहना यह है कि जिन लोगों ने गुनाह किये हैं, उनके नाम आने चाहिये।

SHRI CHAPALENDU BHATTACHARYYIA (Giridih): Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the context of the economic tremor which overtook India in the last two and a half years, Government had tried various budgetary, monetary and fiscal policies to overcome the situation. The Opposittion's contribution in these difficult months was, unfortunately, negative. Therefore, Emergency had to be proclaimed and in order to discipline our socio-economic life, the 20-Point Programme came, and along with that, certain relief to tax payers was given.

I will not join issue on the quantum of black money, the nature of the parallel black economy that is, operating in India. There are various estimates But, in spite of what the Ministry of Finance has been thinking about tax on conspicuous consumption or expenditure which was originally suggested by Nicholas Kaldor, I feel we missed our way. The immediate reason was that the return was too small. That way, a loophole was left in the net, and use of three rooms out of five rooms by the new-rich in the five star hotels and use of house-boats in Kashmir and other places—this sort of conspicuous consumption—overtook our national life. We should not have waited then. We missed our way by not continuing that tax on expenditure, and the entire net was thereby left with a loophole. We followed, the some method which the Railway Ministry followed, namely if there is ticketless travelling, increase the freights and fares; there is evasion of income-tax and, therefore; go on increasing the income-tax rate. That was the short cut, but it has recoiled on our economy. Here, I would refer you to Hugh Dalton, the Professor of Economics, who wrote a textbook on public finance and who later on, became the Chancellor of Exchequer in Britain. Although he enumerated that inequality of income and inequality of inheritance formed the very core of inequality and disparity of the life of Britain, the very first thing he did was to reduce the rate of income-tax. Here, we have been going the other way. The incentives for evasion went on increasing and the volume of black money went on accumulating. It was a wrong type of spiral. This spiral had to be broken, and I am very happy—and I congratulate the Ministry of Finance—for thinking about this scheme which, at any rate, has reversed this spiral.

[Shri Chapalendeu Bhattacharyyia]

I agree that the rate on personal taxation should be reduced. I also agree that the professionals should not be harried and harassed. Upto Rs. 25,000 of income, the income-tax departments approach has been doing very well and has been giving good results. The top professionals, doctors and lawyers should not be harried and harassed otherwise the phenomenon which took place would happen. The famous jurist and lawyer, late P. R. Das said: "Well, I earn only Rs. 20,000 in a month and I leave the other cases, because in that case ninety per cent of the income would be taken away by the Government". If the doctors do like that, our nation will suffer, they will not be taking many patients and it would not help our national welfare.

16.00 hrs.

As regards rationalization of tax laws, I would like to know how many of tax lawyers have kept abreast with vast developments, changes and modifications of income-tax and wealth tax legislations. The wealth-tax legislations have changed frequently; the rules of the Central Board of Taxes have been changing quite oftener and then there is the vast super-structure of case laws loaded on that. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I plead through you to the Finance Minister for simplification of the tax laws. The rich can afford to get legal and accounting expertise but I am thinking of those people who do not know the law or can not afford expert advice. In the case of income-tax, the exemption limit should certainly be increased to Rs. 10,000 but there is the greatest anomaly as regards wealth tax. There is exemption from wealth tax upto Rs. 1 lakh. If it is Rs. 1.10 lakhs, the assessee has to pay upto Rs. 1.10 lakhs in assessment, fine and penalties,. That way, the small man will be completely annihilated. In some States, there is urban property ceiling or some other ceiling upto Rs. two lakhs. There should be some cordination and upto that amount, we must give to the small man, the lower middle class man and the poor a break from the ever-increasing net of the taxation, to withstand erosion of value through inflation.

It was mentioned that the penalty in the case of wealth tax is just one per cent. If the amount involved is Rs. 1.10 lakh which is a marginal case, much depends on the officer. The assessee is faced with complete ruin. Just as in the case of income-tax upto Rs. 25,000 you have a reasonable procedure, in the case of wealth tax, there should be a reasonable procedure upto some lower figure, if we have to carry the assesses with us, and because that will repay in abundant measure through higher tax revenue.

Lastly, I cannot forgot my little place, one of the best in Bihar that is Giridih, the district I come from. We should have an Income-tax Collector there; income tax revenue will go up very very high if you just have your offices there Instead you have placed a Central Excise Officer there. Those cases would have been taken over by the Income-tax Officer himself. The result has been that you are spending more there and getting nothing. If Giridih is a case in point, rationalization of the organization itself is called for so that the net is widened, the approach is homely, friendly and helpful and we would get certainly adequate results.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं, मुबारकबाद देना चाहता हूं, मंत्री जी को और उन के मंत्रालय को खास तौर से कि उन्होंने शेर के दांत में से मांस निकाला है। बहुत मुश्किल काम है ब्लैक मार्केटियर्स से पैसा निकालना। कुछ इनकम-टैक्स आफिसर्स के बारे में यहां बड़ी सख्त बात कही गई। मुझे समझ में नहीं आता कि जो लोग दिन रात मेहनत कर उन के पास से

कुछ निकालते हैं उन की तो हमे हौसला-अफजाई करनी चाहिए, बजाय इस के कि उन के लिए तरह तरह की बातें हमारे सदस्य कहें। यह मुनासिब नही है। मैं उन आफिसर्स को भी मुबारकबाद देता हू कि उन्होंने बहुत मेहनत के साथ यह काम किया है और बाकी रुपया ब्लैक का है, उन का अगर इसी तरह हौसला बढाया गया तो वह भी वह निकाल सकेंगे।

16.06 hrs.

[SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD *in the Chair*]

वांचू कमेटी की जो रिपोर्ट है उस के मुताबिक तकरीबन 7 हजार करोड ब्लैक का रुपया है लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट के बाद अब तो काफी रिच हो गए हैं, अब तो वह दस बारह हजार करोड़ हो गया होगा। लेकिन वह सर्कुलेशन मे नही होगा। सोने की शक्ल में या किसी और शक्ल में उस को रखा गया होगा। इस के साथ साथ इस देश में हमारा अनुमान है तकरीबन 25 हजार करोड रुपये का सोना जमीन के अंदर गाड़ा गया है। वह औरतों की शोभा के लिए नही है, बल्कि वह सिर्फ गाडने के लिए है।

श्री दिनेन भट्टाचार्य : आप कुछ इंतजाम उसका कीजिए।

श्री शशि भूषण : मैं बताता हूं। जब इन की मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी की सरकार ज्योति बसु की वेस्ट बगाल मे थी तो इन्होंने कुछ छूरा वगैरह दिखा कर टैक्स लेने की कोशिश की लेकिन वह तरीका मुनासिब नही..... (व्यवधान)...तो यह जो 25 हजार करोड़ का सोना इस देश मे गड़ा पड़ा है उस के लिए मैं समझता हूं सरकार को कोई कदम उठाना चाहिए।

जो लोग टैक्स कम होना चाहिए उस की बात करते हैं, मैं तो उन से भी आगे बिकुल्ल टैक्स की सोसाइटी चाहता हूं। न किसी के पास हो जिस को टैक्स देना पड़े और न सरकार को लेना पड़े। सरकार का भी वर्डन कम हो जाय। जिस समाजवादी समाज की बात चल रही है, साइंटिफिक समाजवाद की बात जो की जा रही है, जो हमारे अनुशासित प्रजातंत्र का लक्ष्य है जिस के लिए 1929 से नेहरू जी प्रयत्न करते आ रहे हैं और उन के बाद भी वह आज चल रहा है, ये पिगमीज उस को खत्म नहीं कर सकते समाजवाद के उस रास्ते को, तो हम तो चाहते है कि ऐसा समाजवादी समाज हो जिस में बेचारे गरीब बिरला और टाटा को भी टैक्स न देना पड़े और अपने इनकम टैक्स आफिसर्स को भी हम दूसरे कामों में लगा सकें, टेलेंटेड लोग हैं। बहरहाल उस में देर लगेगी।

अमेरिका जैसे देश में जहां कैपिटलिस्ट सोसाइटी है, निक्सन के पहले कम से कम 30 साल तक वहां सोना रखने की मुमानियत थी, खरीदना तो दूर है। अगर हमारे यहां ऐसा कर सकें तो बहुत अच्छा है। वैसे साठे साहब की बात बहुत अच्छी है गोल्ड बांड्स की। अगर उस ढंग का कानून बनाना संभव नहीं हो कि सोना रखने पर मुमानियत की जाय तो वह जो गोल्ड बांड वगैरह की बात है वह भी गलत नही है। अगर मुल्क मजबूत है तो सोना रहेगा और मुल्क कमजोर है तो सोना कभी रह नही सकता है? सैकड़ों बार लोग लूट कर ले गए हैं। इसलिए राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा के लिए भी जरूरी है कि जो सोना है उस को निकाला जाय। पड़ोस में पांच लाख सेना चीन की खड़ी है उस से लड़ने के लिए कितने सोने की जरूरत है? तो उस के लिए भी जरूरी है कि उस सोने को बाहर निकाला जाय। मैं समझता हू कि इस दिशा में हमारे मंत्री महोदय बहुत सजग हैं और अगर वह यह कर सकें तो हिन्दुस्तान में एक बहुत बड़ा ऐतिहासिक काम करें।

[श्री शशि भूषण—जारी]

इस के साथ साथ जिन लोगों ने वालंट्री डिस्कलोजर किया है, अगर गोल्ड बांड की शक्ल में एक मौका और दिया जाय तो वह कुछ और देंगे और यह भी ठीक है कि अगर वालंट्री तौर पर नहीं देंगे तो सरकार उन के घर पर जा कर ले आएगी, और कोई रास्ता नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं कि यहां का व्यापारी भी बहुत समझदार है। वह समझता है कि यह सरकार अब एमजंसी के बाद जो कहती है उस का मतलब है, जो प्रोग्राम देती है उस का मतलब है, वह इम्प्लीमेंट होगा। इसलिए वह आए हैं वालंट्री तौर पर, तो गोल्ड बांड के लिए भी कहा जाय। और आज प्रधान मंत्री इतनी मशक्त है, देश की जनता इतनी उन के साथ है कि अगर आज फिर उनके नेतृत्व में यह मंत्रालय उस कार्य को करेगा तो मुझे पूरी उम्मीद है कि हम सोने को निकाल सकेंगे जो सोना आज काला जहर है। फिर वह काला जहर अमृत बन सकता है इस देश की सुरक्षा के लिए। उस दिशा में हमें जाना जरूरी है। इतना ही मैं कहना चाहता था।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): I am grateful to the hon Members for making their observations by and large supporting the various provisions of the Bill. We never claimed that this scheme is the only remedy to fight against black money, its operation and generation. While making my introductory remarks I made it quite clear that we took certain steps for quite some time for unearthing black money and bringing the economic offenders to task. And, as a result thereof, a situation was created in the country in which it was found that if we could come forward with a scheme like this perhaps a bit of the blackmoney could be unearthed. I am not speaking from any philosophical or moralistic point of view. Keeping the reality in view and keeping the shortcomings under which the Department is to function, we shall have to keep in mind that this scheme has helped to unearth a part of the black money. I do not know what is the quantum of black money actually ruling in the country and I would not like to enter into the guess work either on scientific or on unscientific basis but the fact is, Rs. 1500 crores in the form of income and wealth has been declared. At the same time it is to be kept in mind and it has been declared on many occasions on the floor of this House and outside that it is just a part of the total operation which is going on. Why Government resorted to such measures, Sir ? It has been suggested whether we could unearth these amounts of black money merely by conducting raids, seizures and searches. Sir, the maximum number of raids conducted in the year 1974-75 is in the order of 2,000 and the total value of assets seized as a result thereof is in the order of Rs. 17 crores. The total number of assessees who have taken the advantage of the scheme and declared their concealed income and wealth is more than 2,53,000. If one just makes some arithmetical exercise, one can come to the conclusion how many raids would have yielded to the Government these tax arrears by the assessees. But, at the same time, it is to be kept in mind that when the scheme was in operation from 8th October to 31st December the Government did not stop seizures, searches and raids. And perhaps it is known to the honourable House that two very important raids are conducted even when the scheme was in vogue. Therefore it is not the desire of the Government nor it is its policy to say that we small resort to voluntary disclosure only and we will not take any other step. These steps which will be taken which we have already initiated, will go on, and I have already assured this House that this will go on relentlessly.

At the same time, it has to be kept in mind that tax evasion and various reasons working behind it are not so simple and easy. I do not rule out the possibility that in a system like ours there is scope for rationalisation. I can tell the hon. Members that Government is making this exercise constantly and almost in every budget year. In every financial year, some exercises are being made. Perhaps you will excuse me if I do not touch upon that point in greater details because of the obvious reasons that this is a pre-budget session. But, I can assure the hon. Members that regarding the taxation pattern, tax structure, etc. a constant exercise is being made and we try to rationalise more and more. But, at the same time, it has to be kept in mind that in an economic situation like ours, it is not very easy to arrive at a simple formulation either by increasing the quantum of tax or by reducing the quantum of tax. It is known that the taxation in the country and in any other developing economy is used as an important instrument of fiscal measure not only to promote the social objectives and economic objectives but also, at the same time, it is being utilised to do away with certain social and economic disparities which prevail in that system. Therefore, this is a complex exercise and this exercise is being constantly made and there is no hesitation to point out that we had not been able to evolve a system which is an ideal one. But, at the same time, I can tell you that we are making a constant exercise to improve. Wherever there are areas of deficiency, it would be our effort to see that we can improve those deficiencies.

Coming to certain observations which the hon Members had made, I would like to do away with certain misgivings which Shri Chandrappan, while making his observation, had pointed out. At least the impression I gather from his speech is that all the persons who took the opportunity of the voluntary disclosure scheme or the tax evaders whose books of accounts are otherwise seized by the Income-tax Department and those who have made disclosures under Sec. 41 and whose books of accounts were seized by the Income-tax Department number only about 4,402 out of a total of more than 2,53,000. Even the quantum of tax which is of the order of Rs. 17 crores and the amount disclosed by them is also not of a very high order compared to the total amount declared as it comes to only Rs 55 crores. Therefore, it is not a fact that all the people whose houses are raided, whose books of accounts have been seized only came forward to take this opportunity of the scheme and disclose their concealed wealth. Sir, he has accused the Government that this year we have reduced the number of raids, searches and seizures. He quoted some figures. But unfortunately he has not quoted the full figures. It is true that I gave the figure. The total number of raids conducted by the Income-tax Department for the year 1974-75 was 2,029 but the number of raids conducted by the same Department in the current year is 1,529. It is only upto November from April. Therefore 1,529 raids were conducted in eight months while 2,029 raids were conducted in 12 months. Arithmetically, perhaps, the number of raids conducted by the Income-tax Department this year is more and correspondingly the amounts assessed by them would also be more.

Sir, Mr. Halder by making his observations seems to have come to the conclusion—and, perhaps wrongly—that we are not going to disclose the names of those persons who have made the declarations because they are the donors to the Congress party. It is known to the House and I would not like to enter into controversy as to which political party receives donations from which big business houses and in the course of raids conducted by my own department is was found that black money in currency notes was kept hidden in the folds of

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jee—

sarees which were kept in the locker and later it was claimed by the owner of the locker that this money belonged to his political party. I would not like to make a mention of the name of the party concerned because it was discussed on the floor of the House.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: Why don't you disclose the name?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have not said 'CPI(M)'. I said it is a political party which belongs to our Opposition. Further it is known to the hon. Members of this House that even the premises of two hon. Members of this Hous were raided on economic offences and none of them belonged to Congress party. Therefore, it is of no use bringing in these things that because the people are donating to Congress party that is why their names are not disclosed. It is a part and parcel of the scheme itself not to disclose the names. You may reject the scheme in toto but you cannot say that secrecy be not maintained. Rightly or wrongly we are committed to this and we cannot say when they kept confidence on our word that we shall not keep our word and give the names only to satisfy Mr. Halder. This is part and parcel of the scheme.

Sir, I can tell you that it is as a result of this secrecy and confidence which the Department was able to create in the minds of the people that they came forward to make their declarations and whatever be the quantum of searches—I would not like to say whether it is a grand success or a zero—or whatever be the merits of the success it is mainly because this time Government was able to create confidence in the minds of the assessees and at the same time it was possible for us to put fear in their mind and as a result of both these two things combined together we could achieve some success in the field of disclosures.

Sir, one hon. Member has made certain unkind remarks in regard to the officers of the Department. I do never claim that all the people who are working in the Department are upto the mark but at the same time it is to be kept in mind—the two instances which I gave just now, the magnitude and the gravity of tax evasion in this country—that it is the elite of the community of this counry which evade taxes and until and unless a strong social condition is created to induce them or create strong public opinion against economic offences whatever condemnation we may have, I am afraid, it would not be possible for the poor income tax officers to do away with the menace completely. I can just give one figure. As a result of the special survey we added two lakhs people to the tax net and you will be surprised to know that quite a big number of these new assessees who were added belonged to the professions like accountants, engineers, lawyers or tax consultants.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about professors?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: In the case of professors the income tax is deducted from their salaries at the source. So, we do not know. There may be some professors. Therefore, it is to be kept in mind that merely by streamlining the administrative machinery it would be difficult to plug the loopholes altogether. I do admit in this connection, as I have already pointed out—that there is scope for improving the system. There is a scope for rationalisation but at the same time, we have to create a strong public opinion against economic offences by which a conducive climate could be created and both the Department and the assessees can function in a purposeful and better way.

Sir, while making his observations Mr. Sezhiyan wanted to know certain break-up figures and he has raised a very basic question that when 1500 crores of rupees as put into the mainstream of the national economy, why there is no visible mark in the economy as such. We have not claimed that 1500 crores of rupees worth currency have been put into the economy. I have given the break-up in my introductory speech. Unfortunately, he was not here at that time. I am again repeating them. It is Rs. 812 crores as wealth tax and the rest is income-tax. The disclosed income is Rs. 712 crores and disclosed wealth is more than Rs. 800 crores. Therefore, the total quantum of tax levied taking together, is of the order of Rs. 248 crores I have already given these figures in reply to a question on the floor of this House. He wanted to know the break-up. Quite a large number of these people belonged to the bracket of 25000. Till 31st December, the total number of declarants was 2,53,000 and it is not possible for my Department to give break-up as to how much belonged to what income group and what slab. Therefore, it will take quite a long time.

In this connection, he has raised objection to our writing to the State Chief Ministers and he has put the question; where is the authority of the Finance Minister to write to the Chief Ministers regarding sales tax? It is not a question of authority and it is not a question of a direction as to what the Union Finance Minister would tell the Chief Ministers. We just wanted to put out that so far as the present principle is concerned, 80 per cent of the income-tax goes to the divisible pool for being allocated to the States and, therefore, the more would be declared, the more would be realised as income-tax and greater benefit would go to the States. As a result of that we requested them that in order to make the scheme a success, they do not insist on sales tax. This was not a direction but this was a request. I do not know why he has raised objection to that. Authority of the Finance Minister is there because he is supposed to guide the national economy. But when this basic question comes, I think the Finance Minister is absolutely within his competence to express his views to the State Chief Ministers and to the State Governmens and there is nothing wrong in it.

Sir, Mr. Sathe while making his observations has suggested certain points and I would like to tell one thing that this is an idea which is working in somebody's mind whether we can have some sort of national museum of our jewelleries. Apart from its money value, it has very high artistics value. Strictly speaking, it does not come within my competence but I shall put his suggestion to the proper quarter

Regarding gold bonds, it has to be kept in mind that the scheme was introduced once by the previous Finance Minister and at the same time, if we want to re-introduce it, we shall have to look into various angularities and we have to see to what extent we can revise the scheme and what could be the improvements that we could make and what were the defects because of which it did not succeed.

One hon. Member has observed: "Why should we not put restrictions on having primary gold?" The restriction is already there and the searches and seizures conducted by the Customs Department have one advantage, viz. we can straightway confiscate the primary gold. Through these steps, it was possible for us during last year to confiscate quite a substantial quantum of gold; in one particular case nearly 870 kgs. of gold was confiscated straightway. Primary gold is not only liable to confiscation; but certain other penal provisions are also taken. One question raised in the House was: "Why have we given immunity to the

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declarants from the Customs Act and from the Gold Control Act?" It was done because a substantial part of the hidden wealth is converted into gold and jewellery. Therefore, unless we give immunity from those Acts, we could not have the success of the scheme and the persons concerned could not come forward and declare their wealth. But at the same time it must be kept in mind that this immunity is not there for all times to come. They have to regularize the matter with the Customs auhorities by 1st February 1976. That provision is there in the scheme itself. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, to my mind this is just a stage to further the cause of unearthing black money and hidden wealth. It is neither a surrender nor a compromise. We thought that a situation had been created in which offers from the Government to the erring tax-payers might pay dividends. Whether it has paid dividends or not, as for the conclusion of the House itself. At the same time, I would like to reiterate, as I have pointed out on earlier occasions also, that we have a'ready intensified our activities so far as searches and seizures are concerned. It is to be kept in mind that certain lacunae were there in the law itself; and from our experience we found that on many an occasion it was found in the court of law that the tax-dodger is let off with imprisonment till the rising of the court. This House itself, in its wisdom, has amended the various provisions of the Income-Tax Act and the Direct Taxes Act during the last monsoon session, where we have made one important improvement, viz. that we have linked the minimum punishment both in respect of imprisonment and fine, with the quantum of tax evasion; and that too, will be applied in a more vigorous way. The power of the Income-Tax Officers have also been increased considerably, to see that they conduct these raids, searches and seizures in a more purposeful way. At the same time we are considering various other economic measures regarding rationalization of tax structures and other things, as I have already pointed out. It is the usual practice that the Finance Minister makes some changes during the budget. I would not, therefore, like to dwell on it. I express my gratitude to the hon. Members for supporting, by and large, the scheme. I hope it will be accepted unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Chandrappan.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar): One clarification I want from the Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: At this stage, no clarification is needed.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: The Income-Tax Officers have been rewarded with one month's pay for their failure to collect the taxes earlier. The tax evaders have also been rewarded. Is it not a premium on their failure? Would not the Income-Tax Officers and the tax evaders resort to the same thing, i.e. would they not sit tight for 51 weeks in the year and during the last week of the year, would they not expect that if they make a disclosure then, they would get some extra benefit? What is the guarantee that it will not be repeated? Because, this is a premium on tax evasion.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Sir, does it require any clarification?

MR. CHAIRMAN: No. Shri Chandrappan.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Tellicherry): Sir, the hon. Minister, while replying to the debate, made it plain that the disclosure was a very big success. But he evaded the main question in regard to the quantum of black money. Whether it is scientific

or unscientific there is an understanding in this country that the value of black money in the country not necessarily in the form of currency that is being circulated, is to the extent of more than Rs. 20,000 crores. Considering that, what the Government have achieved is very small indeed. Even for achieving that they had to surrender to the capitalists, which is unpardonable. That is our accusation. The Minister said that he is not going into the morals of it. This is again an admission of the fact that capitalists will not learn morals from you. Even a greater person like Mahatma Gandhi has failed to teach them morals. Bapuji said that those who keep anything more than their needs are thieves. How are you dealing with those people whom Bapuji described as thieves?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): I think all of us come under that category.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: Let those people who think the cap will fit them worry.

Bapuji told the capitalists "you are not the owners; but only trustees". The capitalists did not pay heed to that.

Shri Sathe has tried to point out in his own way, about which I have my reservation, that this is inherent in capitalism this quality of deceiving the people, this quality of amassing wealth in the hands of a few, this quality of pauperising the nation, is inherent in capitalism. I hope the hon. Minister will appreciate that point. I am very sorry to say that it has been proved that this exercise which you are making is an exercise in futility.

Coming to Shri Salve, when the Minister was replying he cheered him twice. When the cheering came, the Minister said that the taxation laws will be rationalised, and Shri Salve understood what it means;

My friend, Shri Ravi, said that did not make any suggestions. I have no suggestions to make, because I am not an expert. I am going by the suggestion made in this great book, which you consider as something like a bible. When you came up with so many legislations you said that it is on the basis of the Wanchoo Committee Report.

When Government came forward with so many legislations, they said they were all based on the Wanchoo Commission's Report, but I am enumerating some suggestions which they should have taken up.

Firstly, if you want a final solution of this problem, then you have to come forward boldly with demonetisation of the currency

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN. Do you accept all the suggestions in that Report?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I do not want to argue with Shri Stephen. I am saying that demonetisation is a measure by which you can weed out the parallel economy and black money in our country, and that has been the experience of many countries Even the neighbouring countries had the boldness to do that. And there are many countries like the G.D.R., with whose system you may not agree, which did it after the war.

You have declared an a emergency and we support it. But somebody complained that the opposition was not supporting everything. Let me make it very clear that we support you for declaring the emergency and for bringing forward the 20-point economic programme provided it is implemented in such a way that the socio-economic basis of Fascism is rooted out. If not, we do not support, that is very clear. When you surrender to monopolists we will not support you.

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

Secondly, the Wanchoo Commission itself has said that the laws relating to religious and charitable trusts should be drastically changed to see that they do not play the role of cover organisations.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We have gone much beyond their recommendations.

SHRI C .K CHANDRAPPAN: There should be more drastic changes.

If the Government, after having brought forward several legislations, still finds a predicament in which black money is increasing, then the laws should be drastically amended so that they will go against black money completely. That is the way in which laws should be amended.

Government will say that they have brought forward several amendments, but in the matter of this disclosure scheme their provisions were all kept in abeyance to appease these people in several cases. These are some of the ways in which Government can solve the problem.

Tax evasion is not the only source of black money. There are several other sources like under-invoicing, over-invoicing etc., which are known to the hon. Minister better than myself.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: That does not involve tax evasion.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: You are interested in that, but I am on the question of the generation of black-money and weeding it out completely. These laws do not go as far as we want. That is our complaint. Before concluding, I would like to ask the Minister to clarify certain points which he should have clarified.

Regarding wealth, they have got it in the shape of jwelllery and so on. What is the basis of evaluation? I made a complaint and charged them that the basis of valuation is not the present value of that property. The basis of valuation is the claim made by the respondent in regard to the time when he bought it. That way, he has scaped and the Government have given a clean chit, because he has disclosed something and got a certificate from the Government that he is a gentleman. He is now circulating *himself as a fake currency. That point* was not answered by the Minister.

I do not say that all those who have disclosed their income are the people who have got too much money. You said that there were people, but, of course, their number was less. In the interest of the country, I want to know how many monopoly houses have disclosed their income; how many big mill owners, especially the jute mill owners and textile magnats have disclosed their income? But the Minister is now duty bound not to disclose the amount. But he can say about the number of such categories who have disclosed their income. Then I asked how many were there in the list. The Government did not say anything about it.

We have betrayed the confidence bestowed by the people when they supported the emergency by giving concensus. We do not say that you have misused the emergency everywhere. But in this sphere, you should have hit and struck a devastating blow on the economic bases on fascism, for that is the main thing which enabled the fascism to stand up in this country and unleash a movement against you and the people. There you compromise. It is a very fundamental thing. It is the compromise which will endanger you and the country. That is why we are opposed to it. It is not something that has come from nowhere.

We look at this measure as a programme taken up by the Government in the context of emergency to fight the socio-economic forces that gave shape to fascism. There the Government has failed. Let him answer and say that they have succeeded in it. You, may say that you have a majority" but the country will not feel it That is the problem.

I would conclude by quoting a sentence from Karl Marx who said about the character of such type of people. He says:

> "Certain quantity of profit will make capital audacious, 10 per cent security and it can be everywhere applied 20 per cent and it becomes lively; 50 per cent positively daring for 100 per cent it will trample on all human values; 300 per cent and there is no crime which it will not risk even at the threat of gallows."

This is what Karl Marx said about the character of these kinds of money bags who are amassing wealth at the cost of the people and the country.

Without stringent measures, without creating a confidence in the minds of the people, this Government, this country will not tolerate socio-economic forces based on fascism to survive. Without taking that path again, you are not going to succeed in fighting back the danger created by it. This is the reason why I request that the Bill be rejected, be scrapped and the Ordinance be rejected.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, as you know, it is a debate that I have reply to. I will try to be as brief as I can.

I want to compliment the hon. Minister for the good job that he has done in presenting his case. It is, of course, difficult for him to convince us. The reason is not his fault, but it is just the case is so bad.

The two significant measures that have been taken since the Emergency, or the alleged Emergency, is the measure which took away bonus from the workmen, and this measure which has given bonus to the hoarders and tax-evaders. This no doubt is this Government's view and policy as to how to establish an egalitarian society in this country.

According to the hon. Minister there was a climate created by a large number of raids which were carried out in 1974-75 and in this year, which made it advisable to bring forward this Voluntary Disclosure Scheme Minus clause 14 which relieves those who had already been caught from penalty and prosecution, and minus the non-disclosure of source which the Bill provides, I would have been tempted to believe what the Government is saying. With these two clauses, and with the figure that the hon. Minister has now disclosed, I am more than convinced that what I said earlier is correct, that this Bill was brought forward to bail out the black money partners of this honourable Government.

According to the hon. Minister, under section 14, the disclosed income and wealth was to the extent of Rs. 55 crores. This is a large amount in any language I am sure, considering the small group of individuals, numbering 4,402. who have disclosed income and wealth to the tune of Rs. 55 crores, who are already caught —when this is the view of the black-marketeers and the hoarders as to how much has been caught in those raids—we should know that a considerable amount of power is wielded by these people, because the result that we see is this Bill, where every tenet of public life is being sold down the river.

Mr. Salve was lamenting that I had only spoken about the fact that a concession had been given to the tax-evaders. He was not listening because

[Shri Erasmo De, Sequeira]

I was complaining about the large disparity between 97 per cent and 60 per cent and also about the fact that, those who had already been caught have been bailed out by this measure. This was the extent of my complaint. Then, he asked, how many of the seizures had been completed. He said that there are many a slip between the cup and the lip, and he talked about the best efforts of the Government. There is only one thing that I can say, and that is, that if after seizure, the Government sits on papers for two years, nobody in his right mind can say that the Government is making any kind of effort.

There was a Question in this House some days ago in which an hon. Member had asked for a list of the assessees with over Rs. 50 lakhs in arrears. The Hon'ble Minister's answer was that it was not worth the effort to collect this information. May I ask, Sir, what kind of a Board of Central Taxes we have got, and what kind of a Ministry we have got, if they don't know who owes Government more than fifty lakhs in assessed arrears? This list should have been before the Chairman—or whoever he is—of the Central Board of Taxes, and before the Finance Minister every day of the week. If it is not there, there is only one conclusion—that they are not interested in collecting arrears; there can be no other conclusion.

Mr Salve was saying that there is no provision in the Bill for disclosures to be made in a large number of names and, that they have to be made in the name of the assessee alone. That is correct; the law does not say that if you have money to disclose, you shall not disclose it in your name but can openly disclose it in other peoples names. But there is a provision in this laws which, I assume, Government has put in this law precisely to enable the assessees to do this—and that is the provision which makes it possible for assessees to make dicloures without naming the source of income. Because, if as the Minister says, the raids had created a climate where the market was afraid, and where the hoarder was shivering in his pants, in that case, why did not the Government take this opportunity, not merely to mop up black money, but to identify the source from where it came, so that they can in future keep a watch on these sources? There can be only one reason, and the figure will also tell you this, that according to the Government the extent of disclosure is 1500 crores and the number of assessees is two and a half lakhs. That makes an average disclosure of only 60,000. What does this mean, may I ask the Minister? We all know that black money is available in large chunks, that 60,000 is a drop in the bucket—if at all it is a drop. Obviously, those who trade in black money, and those who run the parallel economy have seen that this Bill is properly devised, so that they can spread the risk around.

Sir, I would like to insist that this House should be given, at the earliest opportunity, the full exent of disclosure under Section 14, the number of assessees, total disclosure and the graded disclosure by limits—whatever limits are set—because it is only then, that we will know whom Government is trying to bail out. I would also say that it is no good coming to this House and saying that 'we have made a promise and we have to keep it'. If this was a final promise, then the presence of the Bill in this House has no meaning. And even if the Government does not want to make public the names of those who have disclosed (I personally think they should be made public), we can always provide that full disclosure should be made to the Department, if not to the public. If the Government is serious about rooting out black money—I don't think it is—then, it is it's responsiblity to take this opportunity to identify the source, so that it can keep a watch in future,

and it can keep this source from operating.

A lot of hullabaloo was made about deduction of donations to political parties. Personally, I would welcome deduction of donations to political parties being allowed, but I would suggest to Mr. Salve that, a company being a body corporate, should not be allowed to donate to political parties Individuals—yes, by all means....

SHRI N. K P SALVE: By a General Body Resolution.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: By General Body Resolution? We all know that companies are closely controlled. Let us not run away from the realities. If people want to help the poitical parties, let them donate as individuals. If we want politics in this country to acquire any meaning, then it has to be a question of a much larger participation from all walks of the country than we have had in the past.

The hon. Minister was trying to make capital from the allegation that, in the seizures, it was the Opposition that was found to have taken black money. First of all, I would like to ask him how many Congressmen he has raided. If he does not know whom to raid, I am sure any one of us can give him the list At the moment, we all know, money is being collected hand over fist for the Congress Party, for the Youth Congress Who is collecting, I may not know, but I am sure he knows. And I would like really, to submit to him that, if he makes the proper raids, he will find the money hidden in things far smellier, than sarees.

Mr. Salve was upset that we had not made suggestions for rationalisation. Both of us have been in the House for nine years, and I am sure that, if he had been listening in the manner we have listened to him, he would have known that in every single debate on an economic subject that has come up, all of us have made suggestions, not only on the floor of the House, but also in the Consultative Committee, and also by way of articles, and we have always come against a blank wall from the Government, because, it believes only in adhocism. I could make a suggestion right here, but I am not going to, and the reason why I am not going to is that, in my view which, I submit, is the democratic view, the term of this Government runs out on the 18th March; beyond that date, it is an illegitimate Government. And, therefore, whatever suggestions I have to make, I would rather make after the elections. I think, it will not be necessary, because it is they who will have to make suggestions to us

But, just in case this Government insist on the collision course that they are now on—and the Minister has spoken of rationalisation and various other things—I want to caution him on one thing In most economies, competitiveness is created through expansion In our economy, competitiveness of products in the market, competition, has been created by mismanagement and shrinkage of market Today you have got a market in which more has been produced than sold. Prices are coming down for this reason For God's sake, do not fiddle. Leave it alone And if you do this, I am sure you will find that a few enterprises will fall down- they deserve to—but you will find that you have industries which stand on their own feet, and not on crutches from the Government My view is that you will find the interest of the consumer being served far better, than it has been served in the past.

MR CHAIRMAN: I shall put the Resolution, moved by Shri Erasmo de Sequeira, to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"This House disapproves of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income

[Mr. Chairman]

and Wealth (Amendment) Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 29th November, 1975."

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House disapproves of the Voluntary Disclosure of Income and Wealth Ordinance, 1975 (Ordinance No. 15 of 1975) promulgated by the President on the 8th October, 1975."

The Lok Sabha divided:

Division No. 5[

[17 11 hrs.

AYES

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Halder, Shri Krishna Chandra
Hazra, Shri Manorajan
Horo, Shri N. E.
Jha, Shri Bhogendra
Kiruttinan, Shri Tha
'Madhukar', Shri K. M.
Modak, Shri Bijoy
Mukerjee, Shri H. N.
Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
Patel, Shri H. M.
Ram Hedaoo, Shri
Reddy, Shri Y. Eswara
*Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri
Saha, Shri Ajit Kumar
Sequeira, Shri Erasmo de
Sezhiyan, Shri

NOES

Aga, Shri Syed Ahmed
Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Ambesh, Shri
Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.
Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal
Bhattacharyyia, Shri Chapalendu
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chaturvedi, Shri Rohan Lal
Daga, Shri M. C.
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Damani, Shri S. R.
Darbra Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Anadi Charan
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Dhamankar, Shri
Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Godara, Shri Mani Ram
Gokhale, Shri H R.
Gomango, Shri Giridhar
Gopal, Shri K
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gotkhinde, Shri Annasaheb
Kamakshaiah, Shri D
Kamble, Shri T D.
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Kotrashetti, Shri A. K.
Kureel, Shri B. N.
Laskar, Shri Nihar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Mandal, Shri Yamuna Prasad
Mishra, Shri G S.
Mohapatra, Shri Shyam Sunder
Negi, Shri Pratap Singh

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand
Palodkar, Shri Manikrao
Pandey, Shri Narsingh Narain
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar
Pant, Shri K. C.
Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand
Patel, Shri Natwarlal

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri K.
Raju, Shri P. V. G.
Ram Dayal, Shri
Ram Singh Bhai, Shri
Ram Surat Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri Nageswara
Raut, Shri Bhola
Ravi, Shri Vayalar
Reddy, Shri K. Ramakrishna
Reddy, Shri P. Narasimha
Reddy, Shri Sidram
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das
Salve, Shri N. K. P.
Samanta, Shri S. C.
Sarkar, Shri Sakti Kumar
Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Sethi, Shri Arjun
Shankaranand, Shri B.
Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Sharma, Shri Nawal Kishore
Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Shastri, Shri Sheopujan
Shukla, Shri B. R.
Siddheshwar Prasad, Prof.
Sinha, Shri R. K.
Sokhi, Sardar Swaran Singh
Stephen, Shri C. M.
Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Uikey, Shri M. G.
*Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.
Unnikrishnan, Shri K. P.
Vikal, Shri Ram Chandra
Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. Chairman: The result* of the division is:

Ayes 21, *Noes*: 76

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Does Shri Sequeira want his amendment to be put to vote?

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Yes, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, the question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th April, 1976." (6)

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for voluntary disclosure of income and wealth and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up the clauses.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

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*Wrongly voted for NOES
†The following Members also recorded their votes:
AYES: Shri R. P. Ulaganambe.
NOES: Sarvashri N. P. Yadav and Rudra Pratap Singh

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill. voluntary disclosed income)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Segueira is not moving the amendment. So, there are no amendments to Clause 3. So I will put it to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clause 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 4 and 5 were added to the Bill.

Clause 6 (Interest payable by declarant)

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I have an amendment. I beg to move:

Page 3, line 47,—

for "twelve" substitute "twenty-five" (2)

If I may briefly say, for this amendment, the scheme allows the declarant to come forward and make a declaration and then to seek time in order to pay the tax that is due under the declaration. I think this is going far too far. In the first place you have given him a substantial benefit as against an honest tax payer, by charging him only 60 per cent maximum, and that too on a separate assessment, separate from his normal declared income. Now you come forward and say even for that you can pay tax after some time if you want, and on that interest is 12 per cent. If you want to give some time, if you feel that that man honestly requires some time in that case I think Government should charge a penal rate of interest. The rate at which an honest man borrows from a Bank for trade is 18 per cent or 19 per cent. It is not fair that he should pay only 12 per cent to the Income Tax Department. I suggest the rate of 20 per cent.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: We have brought 12 per cent rate at par with the existing provision of the Act itself and as for the plea which hon. member is giving, if we had accepted that, there was no need of bringing voluntary disclosure scheme.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I I do not understand what he has said. I doubt he does.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put Shri Seqeira's amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the question is:

"That Clause 6 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8 (Voluntary disclosed incomes not to be included in the total income)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore)—*rose*

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: I want to oppose it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The amendment cannot be moved by Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya because it requires the recommendation of the President.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I sent for it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have sent for it today which has not been received.

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Yesterday was Sunday. I got the notice at 10 O'clock on Saturday. How it is physically possible or practically possible?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please listen. It is already known to you that under Art. 117(1) this is to be done. It is not necessary for you to be told today. You as a Member know that under this provision of 117(1) on such an amendment the recommendation of the President is required for which you did not take action, you do it only today; it has not been received. If you like you can speak on this. I will allow you. But you cannot move the amendment.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You are becoming too much formal, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am not formal at all, I am absolutely within the rules. It requires the recommendation of the President. You cannot move it please.

If he likes he can speak. Please speak, Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya. I am telling this, it has not been received. I cannot help it. I think you do not want to speak, Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I want to speak. The purpose of my amendment is this. This is for clause 8 sub-clause (1). Here it says that the amount of the voluntarily disclosed income shall not be included in the total income of the declarant for any assessment year. I have asked for the deletion of the word 'not'. My amendment is very simple. Amount of voluntarily disclosed income shall be included in the total income of the declarant in any assessment year. This is my simple amendment. I hope that the Minister can accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is a suggestion only, amendment you cannot move.

THE MINISTER OF STATE INCHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): With regard to his suggestion, I can tell him that it is not acceptable because the nature of the scheme itself provides that income will be clubbed together and you cannot just include it in any particular year.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I have asked for deletion of the word 'not'. My suggestion is positive and simple.

MR. CHAIRMAN: He does not accept the suggestion.

Now, the question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the *Bill.*

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 9 and 10 were added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: We now go to Clause 11.

Clause 11 (*Declaration not admissible in evidence against declarant*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I move amendment No. 8 to Clause 11. I beg to move:

Page 5, lines 4 and 5,—

Omit 'Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, nothing contained in any" (8)

During the course of the discussion many Members including some Congress Members, including the Members like Mr. Daga spoke for it. I speak on Clause No. 11. Here it says: Notwithstanding anything contained in any other law for the time being in force, nothing contained in any declaration made under sub-section

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya—*Contd.*]

(1) of section 3 shall be admissible in evidence against the declarant for the purpose of any proceeding relating to imposition of penalty or for the purposes of prosecution under any of the Acts mentioned in sub-section (1) of Section 8 or the Wealth Tax Act."

I am only asking him whether it would be taken as evidence in case of any dispute regarding his wealth or his income.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have already explained when we brought this scheme that firstly the whole declaration will be made and, secondly, on the basis of that, the existing provisions in which the immunity is being extended will not be allowed to them. Therefore I cannot accept that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendment No. 8 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 8 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 11 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

Clause 12 (*Secrecy of declaration*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we take up clause 12. I think there are four amendments by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 5, line 10,—
for "All" *substitute* "No". (9)

Page 5, line 12,—
for "no" *substitute* "the" (10)

Page 5, line 16,—
for "No" *substitute* "The" (11)

Page 5, line 17,—
omit "except" (12)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: You will kindly look to clause 12, sub-section 1. The clause says:

"All particulars contained in any such declaration made under section (1) of section (3)....."

I have asked for the deletion of the word 'all' and in its place I want to substitute the word 'No'. This is a positive suggestion.

In the next one also, for the same clause, I want deletion of the word 'No' and substitution of the word 'the' in line 12

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do you want all these 'Nos' to be dropped

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I want the word 'all' to be dropped and the word 'no' to be substituted. Similarly in my amendment Nos 10 and 11 I have suggested that the word 'no' should be deleted and in its place I want 'the' to be substituted. Shri Chandrappan was speaking and so many others also were speaking. You did not take note of anything. Here is a positive suggestion on the amendments. Please do not exclude them. I request you to accept them. You are now going up and up from your old position.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Are you now taking note of it?

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: Yes, Sir.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: He should take note of it These amendments of mine are not very difficult for him to accept. Instead of 'no' I want you to insert the word 'the' and instead of 'all' I want you to insert the word 'no'.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: My whole difficulty is this. The suggestion of the hon. Member becomes absolutely negative if I accept his positive suggestion and the entire proposition becomes negative. Unfortunately I cannot accept it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I shall now put amendments Nos. 9, 10, 11 and 12 to Clause 12 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 9 to 12 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13 (*Exemption from wealth-tax in respect of assets specified in declaration*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I think there are no amendments to this clause.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: There are amendments. I do not know whether they have received the permission from the President.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I can't tell that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): I rise on a point of order.

MR CHAIRMAN: On this there is no point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: My point of order is this. I would like to get a ruling from you if they have received any refusal from the President.

SHRI ERASMIO DE SEQUEIRA: Sir, under the rules you have the power to postpone a particular clause. Sir, we are discussing the first reading as well as clause-by-clause today and I take it the hon. Minister will not press for passage of this Bill today Having done the clause-by-clause discussion today he will come for passage tomorrow. So, my submission is since no refusal has been received from the President today this clause be postponed for tomorrow.

MR CHAIRMAN: The question is not one of receiving the refusal. It is very positive that the President's recommendation should be received and not that refusal be received. The Member should have submitted to the President sufficiently in advance and it should come to the Secretariat.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, if you receive any letter that for such and such amendments you have to receive the consent of the President and that I received at night on Saturday then how could you expect that I can get the proper sanction of the President by today.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is not for the Secretariat to point out. It is clear if any Member who moves the amendment also knows that Article 117(a) and 274(1) require the recommendation of the President in such amendments. Since this has not been received I cannot allow them to be moved. So far as the point concerning 'power' is concerned, I have no such power and even if I have I would not like to use the same without sufficient reasons.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: Sir, let it go on record that only at the request of Mr. Banerjee I am not pressing for division.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

[Mr. Chairman]

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clause 14 (*Disclosure of income in cases of search and seizure*).

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA: Sir, I beg to move:

Page 6, line 42,—
omit "not" (17)

MR. CHAIRMAN, under clause 3(ii) the benefit of the concessional rates of tax under this voluntary disclosure scheme are not available to those from whom merely a declaration or return has been sought under Section 139 or 148. Under Section 14 you allow the person whose documents have already been seized or whose assets may have already been seized to come forward with a declaration and then you say that notwithstanding the fact that his assets have been seized and documents are already with the income-tax Department he shall not be charged interest and he shall not be charged penalty. This, Sir, refers to 55 crores and 4,000 people we were talking about.

Mr. Salve was very quick to point out that already in the Act, the Commissioner has got the power to waive interest and penalty I am sure, no Commissioner would have power enough to waive it in a case where discloures have been made as a result of search and seizures. I would urge the Government to accept this amendment. What I am saying is that even the power with the Commissioner which he has got to waive penalty and interest, should not be available in this case because it is only after search and seizure that the income is declared. Therefore, you are utilising this Bill to bail him out I would strongly urge upon the hon. Minister to accept this amendment and make them pay interest and penalty. Otherwise what we are saying will be proved.

PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: The existing provision also gives discretion to the Commissioner. Whether the Commissioner uses his discretionary power or not, it depends upon the situation how much cooperation is being provided to the tax authorities to make assessment. This provision has been enacted in the normal laws to get maximum cooperation even after search and seizure. Whatever we can provide to the assessees under the normal laws, that much benefit is being provided under the scheme to those people whose accounts have been seized. The difference between ordinary declarants and this type of declarants is that they are not provided with concessional rate of tax. They have to pay normal rate of tax. Regarding immunity which is being provided to other cases, it is just being extended to this kind of declarants Therefore, I am sorry in not accepting this amendment.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now. I put Amendment No. 17 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 17 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16 (*Immunity from penalty prosecution, etc., under certain Acts*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I beg to move:

Page 9, line 44,—
omit "not" (18)

Page 9, line 46,—
omit "not" (19)

Page 10,—

omit line 32 to 41 (20)

Page 10,—

omit lines 32 to 41 (20)

Amendment No. 18 is in respect of the immunities from penalty, prosecution, etc. under certain acts which have been extended to those who had *so long* concealed their income or wealth. Here towards the end of this page where it says 'Gold shall not be liable to confiscation', my amendment is delete 'not'. Again, the person making the declaration, Government says shall not be liable to imposition of any penalty. My amendment is that he shall be liable to imposition of penalty. So, both the 'not' should be dropped. On page 10,—you kindly look to amendment No. 20,— here also I had suggested omission of lines 32 to 41. I want the following portion to be omitted:

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in the Gold (Control) Act, any primary gold referred to in sub-clause (ii) of clause (B) of sub-scetion (1) may be sold by the person making the declaration.." etc.

This is relevant, if the Government is serious and really want to curb the powers of the black money holders who have so long cheated the people and the Government. Government should not hesitate to take a positive step, so that these people may be taken to task, even if they hide their gold and other wealth. In that case, they should not be permitted to go scot-free, which is the meaning of this clause. That is why I have suggested this

Now, please look to amendment 21 also. I want the lines 46 to 48 in sub-clause (4) to be omitted. These lines are as follows:

> "The immunity provided under sub-section (1) shall, in a case where the person making the declaration is a firm, also extend to the partners of the firm."

Not only is the company given this concession; but the partners are also given this exemption. Why? I think the Minister will have no hesitation at least to accept amendment No. 21. My request is that the Government should take a positive stand. Why should they not? Government themselves have said that for so long a period, there were the laws and they had the powers, but Government could not exercise them.

Now, after the ordinances, so many people have given the money to the Government. They have thereafter taken a dip in the Ganges and have now become sin-less. Mr. Daga had put it appropriately. Sometimes these people also help. They say this because they have to go back to their constituency. Otherwise, what will they tell the people? On the one hand, Government are saying that they will penalize and take stringent measures against black-marketeers and on the other, they have given all scope to the black money-holders, those who were so long set scot-free by Government's own action. When some of them have made the declaration, Government want to see that they are rewarded. Here is a positive suggestion and an amendment that the Government can accept.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I have covered this point already, when I had replied to the debate, when I had indicated why we are exempting them from the provisions of the Gold (Control) Act and the Customs Act. Quite a substatntial part of the hidden wealth and income were in the form of gold and jewellery. As a result, if we wanted to make the scheme a success, it was necessary that immunities under these provisions were extended to the declarants. Therefore, this immunity is

[Shri Pranab Kumar Mukherjee]

being provided. I have already suggested to the hon. Member that if he does not want the scheme, he will have to reject the scheme, in toto. He cannot say that he will accept one part of the scheme and reject the other.

SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER: It is a funny argument.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: It may be funny to you, Shri Halder, but it is a fact. I am not accepting that amendment because it negates the entire scheme of the proposition itself. Therefore, my opposition is not funny. The amendments are really funny. Knowing fully well that they negate the whole scheme itself, they are making such suggestions in the form of innocuous amendments, the effect of which would be to negate the whole Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will now put amendment Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 21 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 18 to 21 were put and negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN: The questiton is:

"That Clause 16 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted

Clause 16 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 17 to 22 were added to the Bill

The Schedule

SHRI ERASMO de SEQUEIRA: I beg to move:*

Page 13, line 17,—*for* "25 per cent." *substitute* "50 per cent." (3)

Page 13, line 10,—*for* "40 per cent." *substitute* "80 per cent." (4)

Page 13, line 14,—for "60 per cent." *substitute* "99.9 per cent." (5)

Mr. Chairman, what I would like to bring to the attention of the House is the disparity that is going to exist betwen an honest tax-payer and some body who has evaded taxes, as a result of the Schedule, as it has been presented to the country and to the House.

The higher rate of tax provided in the Schedule is 60 per cent. I would venture a guess that most of the income that has been declared, or a substantial portion of it, is income which was earned when the rate of tax was 97 per cent. Today the rate of tax is 77 per cent; in case it is a partnership it can go even to 85 per cent.

There is one thing extra that has been done to the benefit of the dishonest tax-payer, and that is that a separate assessment has been created for the disclosure. Therefore it is only the extent of disclosure that will be charged to tax, and not the amount of income that was dodged, if you want to use that expression, in a particular year. This is as the hon. Minister will readily admit, in spite of the scheme of non-disclosure of source, which would have resulted in considerably more information with the Government, and considerably larger collection to the Government, the first of which I am sure the Government is trying to avoid and on the second I do not know what is the stand of the Government.

I hope the hon. Minister realises that by making a separate assessment he has also made it possible for unscrupulous persons, and let me tell you that every single person who has made

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

a disclosure under this scheme is obviously an unscrupulous person to include in their disclosure black money earned during the course of this year because he does not have to disclose the source. He had to make a declaration till December. So, even money which he has earned after March he can disclose under the scheme, and where he would have to pay 75 or 80 per cent, he gets away with 60 per cent. I do not know who the genius was who designed this scheme.

If Government felt that voluntary disclosure was necessary, there were so many options. You had, as you say, the climate for people were so scared of the raids that they would have come forward in any case. You could have provided the same rate as applies to income-tax today and kept a separate assessment. You could have come forward and asked them to disclose the source. That would have also been to the benefit of the unscrupulous, but far less than this.

But to see the way it has come, you put yourself in the shoes of an honest tax-payer. And let me tell you that the majority of tax-payers in this country, the millions, are honest. It is only 2-1/2 lakhs who are not. And out of this 2-1/2 lakhs as I was mentioning a little bit earlier, probably. three-fourths have never earned this kind of income in their lives, they have only been used in order to receive and distribute the income of those who have earned this and would like to make a disclosure under the scheme. These are facts of life.

It does not need any statistics to know that in the last few months every single tax consultant in the country has been busy planning disclosures, how much should be disclosed in whose name and from which town, and how far the real owners, the real earner of that money, black money, could be protected. So, let us not run away from reality.

If at any time Government feels that a voluntary disclosure is required, let them ensure that it is a disclosure which, whatever else it may do, will give them the source of the income that is disclosed, because minus this it is nothing but an exercise which does not speak well for any sincerity in stopping black money.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: He has made general observations about disclosures. What reply should I give?

MR. CHAIRMAN: I put amendment Nos. 3, 4 and 5 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 3 to 5 were put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That the Schedule stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed"

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East): It is at least a minor blessing that the Minister has shown some restraint in answering Mr. Sequeira just now as well as in the speech which he made earlier, because I was afraid that in the context of today when I find for example, the

[Shri H. N. Mukerjee]

Minister of Information and Broadcasting saying the other day at an exhibition, and I am quoting from *The Statesman's* report, that more had been done in the past ten years than in the last one thousand years in India. A statement made in utter contempt of all history and of common sense. At least the Minister here has not tried to make a song and a dance about what he has done in regard to his voluntary disclosure scheme, and he has spoken in a manner which he spoke something of a guilty conscience in this regard.

There is no getting away from it that vice has been rewarded and virtue punished as has been made clear so many times in different speeches made. But I recall how a similar piece of legislation in other times could perhaps have evoked a much longer discussion at much greater depth than we have had an opportunity of having in this House today.

In English, there is an expression called Curate's egg, an egg which is good in parts and you can eat only parts out of it. Here, this voluntary disclosure matter is good in parts, it stinks in certain other parts. In so far as he has got Rs. 200 crores and odd into the treasury, he is very welcome. But let him not run away with the fact that he has been able to take the capitalists. I say this because we here today talk about socially capitalists who are now in the very good books of the Government, and that is why, they been given a rope long enough to hang the other people in this country with not themselves. And this is the reason why we are here suffering such a great deal.

I once heard even a company, which included some of the highest in the land that the top man in the Birla hierarchy was not himself as an individual an assessee of income tax. Now, these sorts of things go for egregiously for years and years and years, even during the emergency, you have the wherewithal to put your foot down and collect all the money you want. Look at Bombay and Calcutta where money seems to be in the air, but money in the hands of the rogues of creation. We can get hold of that money, but you do not. Now you come and say that we have done a good job of it. I do not mind the income tax people having a bonanza, they had worked hard enough to earn a little respite I do not mind them a bonus. But they have as Sequeira has pointed out, taken away the bonus from the common workers. But, of course, they are welcome to have whatever bonanza, they want among themselves Now, with the Ganga water, they have purified the black money. Now, the Minister was trying to shy away from this discussion about the quantum of black money in this country. After all, the *Wanchoo Committee* which was appointed by the Government have calculated that black money operations are about 20 per cent of the gross national product. If that is so, what is the percentage of the money which he has collected? How does he crow over the superiority over the Mahavir Tyagi's disclosure idea and the later disclosure matters, because if you look at this point, there is hardly any time. But, in 1951, they got Rs. 70 crores which was ·75 per cent of the total national income at that time. In 1965, disclosures were made which accounted for Rs. 197 crores which works out to one per cent of the GNP Now what they have would be much less than two per cent of the national income. If that is so, there is nothing to crow over in so far as his achievements are concerned But I congratulate him because he has been rather restrained in presenting his proposition. You are looking at the clock. And that is why, I was only referring to what was said.

a little while ago, by my friend, Mr. Chandrappan. He quoted Karl Marx. He may be a *persona non grata* with these pragmatic socialists,

(*Interruptions*)

who do not care for scientific socialism ....

(*Interruptions*)

But, at least they care for, I hope, the Mahabharata, there is a *sloka* which points out how big money is made.

न छित्वा परमर्माणि
न कृत्वा कर्म दुष्करं ।
न हत्वा मत्स्यघातीयं
प्राप्नोति महती मिव: ।।

Big money cannot be made unless you tear the hearts out of other people, unless you do the most blackguardly jobs, unless you kill as the fisherman as he kills the fish. Unless you do that, you cannot get big money. This is what Karl Marx has said in his historical chapter of *Kapital* when he quoted a Frenchman called Augier who had said earlier,

> "When money comes into the world it has a congenital blood stain on its cheek".

But Karl Marx added, when capital comes into the world, it comes with blood and dirt pouring out from every pore of the body of those people whom they are taking to their heart today as socially conscious capitalists and to that tribe of men they are making concessions at the time of Emergency when the mandate of the people is there. If only they had the will, they could answer the accusations of certain persons abroad that we are a soft State, and we do not know what to do in order to proceed towards some kind of socialism. As I said earlier, may be this variety of pragmatic socialism is something which is beyond the ken of the likes of us. It is a little too late for us to learn new definitions and connotations of socialism.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are one or two aspects of this Bill as presented before the House which should be brought to the notice of the House.

The Ordinance was promulgated on the 5th November. The Minister says, if we make any alteration in the Bill, then the whole purpose of the scheme goes and it will negative the entire scheme. Therefore, he says, when the Bill comes up for discussion in the House, we cannot even suggest an amendment and the Minister cannot even consider an amendment. What is then the function of this House when we consider an Ordinance like this or a Bill like this? We have either to accept it or reject it in toto. Whatever suggestions may be made by way of amendments, the House cannot even consider them. That is the attitude taken by the Government.

They have in their wisdom promulgated an Ordinance which was already overdue, conceived of a scheme and gave effect to it before the Parliament which is representative of the people could even make any suggestion for its alteration. This is the way they want the Parliament to function and they go on merrily with this deliberate surrender to a section of the people.

The hon. Minister said, if I quote the figures rightly, that about Rs. 700 crores of concealed income and wealth has been disclosed and that the tax realised is about Rs. 250 crores. That is including the wealth-tax. Therefore, deducting the wealth-tax, it is less than Rs. 250 crores or it is about Rs. 240 crores that has been realised. Hence, about Rs. 450 crores of money has been legitimised, as Mr. Salve

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said. This has gone into the channel of national wealth. This has become the white money, the purified money. For what purpose will this be utilised? Is there any condition laid down in this Bill or in the Ordinance? Are we saying that this money should be utilised for nation-building activities, for any public welfare scheme? No provision is made.

Now, these people who earn money obviously by dubious methods and who have been cheating the Government admittedly for all these years will now be given a clean slate to utilise it in any manner. The only obligation I find is to bring the amount in their books of accounts. They know how to manipulate. This will breed what sort of income in future nobody knows. What is the control of the Government over it? Nobody knows. Over Rs. 450 crores have come as a prize to these people. With white money, they can do whatever they like. There is no control. This is the position.

With regard to Rs. 55 crores which is an amount of tax paid by these 4000 and odd assessees against whom raids and seizures have been made, who have been found out by the efforts made by the Income-tax Department, I want to say one thing.

18.00 hrs.

I admire these income-tax officers who are working under the greatest constraints and restraints and political influence. I do not mind some reward being given to them. They deserve encouragement. Many of them are doing good work. But when they have done something and they could have made a much greater realisation on behalf of the Department from these 4,000 people, you reduced their liabilities! The officers of the Department, with great efforts, found out the sources of this money, but now you give these people a respite, and these 4,000 people are now going scot-free; the Department's efforts go in vain. When Mr. Chandrappan was stressing on that, when Mr. Sequeira was stressing on that, this was the rationale behind it. When the Department makes efforts and succeeds, the praise is not going to the Department but to those persons who are caught! Therefore, if we say that the object is not really tackling the problem of black money which has eaten into the vitals of the economy of this country but is to give certain favour or protection to a section of the people, then nobody can accuse us of trying to do something which will affect the economy of this country.

I would like to know two or three things from the Minister. This cannot be a Bill or a proposal to tackle the problem of black money, because, it does not contain any proposal which will stop generation of black money. There is no provision in this Bill which does away with the evils which grip the nation's economy. Will this become, like poverty and Emergency, a permanent feature in our country? I would like to know this. Will this be a periodical exercise? Because, without being able to deal with the problem at its roots, without being able to stop the generation of black money, how will this problem be solved? Will you go on giving them an opportunity every time to come out on their own, disclose the black money, get a clearance from the Government and go back with white money? Is this the scheme? Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this will be a periodical exercise. There are people who know this: they can go on doing this for five or ten years; then Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee—I do not know whether he will be there to pilot such a Bill or somebody else will come; I wish Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee rises to greater heights, he has all my best wishes—or whosoever comes, if this party goes on ruling this country and

if this system of administration continues, will again come with such a favourable proposal and, therefore, with little *quid pro quo*, this can be achieved.

Therefore, the hon. Minister will have to satisfy us what really is the object of this except to get money. Is this the policy of this Government that, somehow or other, more and more taxes may be realised? Are the means important or not? Are you satisfied only with this that somehow more money has to be gathered as taxes? By making concessions to capitalists and black-marketeers, you get Rs. 200 crores and you seem to be very happy and you are patting yourselves on the back that you have done a great job! You are giving them better treatment because of this so-called voluntary disclosure. By merely making this so-called voluntary disclosure, they will become angels from tomorrow and they will never make any suppression or concealment of any income in future! Is there any rationale behind it? You say that you will bring them to the path of civic responsibility. Civic responsibility here ceases as soon as they get away with a smaller amount of income-tax. Where is the guarantee of continued civic responsibility in future? That is the point we want the hon. Minister to answer. Where is the guarantee for that? What is the provision in the Bill that, in future, this civic responsibility will continue? Suddenly it has dawned on the Government that they must bestow or inject a sense of responsibility on some of the people of this country by allowing them to go away in this manner! This responsibility will become a perennial feature in their mental set-up and in their financial system. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister, firstly what is going to be done with the money which has now become white by reason of their good blessings. Secondly, how do you wish to tackle this problem in future; have you got any proposals to go on like this giving this favour to such people in future? Thirdly, whether the Government believes that mere getting more and more money as taxes, by whatever dubious means the Government adopts, is the end-all and be-all of this Government.

You say that you will utilise the taxes for so-called nation building purposes. We have got our reservations. Why not compel these people who have accumulated money at the expense of the society and economy of this country to utilise money for nation building purposes? Government should say that these are the objectives and these are the priority sectors and you must invest the money. There are no such proposals.

You say that you have got this extra money by way of a windfall. But are you going to give any relief to the persons in the lowest income-tax brackets? These people are already under the greatest of miseries and difficulties. Small traders and others are within the income-tax net. They cannot get out of the net; give some relief to these people, and utilise the money that you have realised as a windfall so that these people who are in the lowest income bracket can get some relief. I hope, the hon. Minister will keep these things in mind. I know, he is a prisoner of the circumstances and situation; he cannot say anything; he has a closed mind, he is not allowed to open it and consider any proposals, good, bad or indifferent. He may at least try to consider when they evolve their schemes, if any, in future.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN-CHARGE OF THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND BANKING (SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am neither a prisoner of circumstances, nor I have a closed mind, because as I explained, the purpose of this Bill is limited in the sense that this is just one of the

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various measures which the Government have taken to unearth black money. I also mentioned in my introductory speech and later on while replying to the debate that this is a scheme which was in force from 8th October to 31st December, 1975 and at the same time, other measures like searches, raids, surveys etc. as they continued in the past are continuing today. This is not something isolated which has been brought before the hon. Members, or it is out of the context; this is one of the measures which we considered fit and which we found advisable to apply at that particular moment because of the situation created by intensification of searches and seizures. Therefore, the hon. Members may have their honest difference of opinion, whether that was the appropriate time, or whether those were the approriate measures, or whether this is an appropriate piece of legislation. We have our own arguments and I have tried to the best of my abilities to place our viewpoints so far as this piece of legislation is concerned

Mr Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit most humbly that this is not something which is all-comprehensive. The hon. Mr Chatterjee wanted to know, why there is no provision in the Bill about what we are going to do about the money which is being channelised and which comes to the mainstream of the national economy. It is not the fact that we have not given any indication. In my speech, I pointed out and I have given the figures also that 5 per cent of the disclosed income and 2½ percent of the disclosed wealth are to be invested in the Government securities which are to be invested *inter alia* in the priority sector like slum clearance and other social priority schemes. Therefore, this is not a fact that we have not given any information to the House. I said that I have given this information. It may not be sufficient for you. Here, we have already accepted that. We have a different approach but at the same time you cannot say that whatsoever I am saying is inconsistent. It may be inconsistent with you, but it is very much consistent with my line of argument. I do feel that the situation was created where we could unearth a percentage of black money. I do not know what is the quantum of the black money which is operating. Mr. Chairman, most humbly I refuse to enter into that controversy whether it is Rs. 7,000 crores, Rs. 14,000 crores or Rs. 20,000 crores or Rs 25,000 crores because we have no scientific basis to come to the definite conclusion as to what is the quantum of black money operating in the country. But it is a fact that it has been realised that quite a substantial amount—of the order of Rs. 1,500 crores in the form of declared income, in the form of declared wealth has come in the mainstream of the economy. In reply to another supplementary question I suggested that a substantial part of it will go to the States, as 80 per cent of the income tax goes to the States as a part of divisible pool. Therefore, the States will have better and improved ways and means position. But it would be really difficult for me to indicate whether this Rs. 470 crores or whatever odd figure Mr. Somnath Chatterjee has quoted would come in the mainstream and in what way it will be invested.

One point I would like to suggest, we make exercises in which way the white money is being invested and the investment policy of the country is always to see that these are being invested in the priority sector. At least one expectation we may have, because of the very nature of the expenditure that the money which comes in the mainstream of the economy is not usually spent on ostentatious purposes. Those are invested in a purposeful and meaningful manner. Therefore, this much of expectation we may have the income and wealth

which has come in the mainstream of the economy after being disclosed.

Another point he has mentioned is that we are not accepting any amendment. Perhaps, he is very much aware—and it is clear from the very nature of the Bill—that this is a Money Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I am on a point of principal procedure. If schemes like this are passed by ordinance and the Government comes forward and says if any alteration is made, the whole scheme falls through the whole amending process comes to naught. That is what I am saying that you come forward with a proposal in the form of a Bill. As the hon. Minister said repeatedly 'I cannot accept any amendment because that will negative the entire scheme', we cannot put forward any amendments because he cannot consider it.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: As the hon. Member, who is a veteran Member of Parliament, is aware, there are certain matter on which hon. members can discuss but they cannot change. If they change, Government is ultimately to resign.

I do not go into that aspect and the whole aspect of these things. These schemes.... (*Interruptions*).

MR. CHAIRMAN: I seek your protection.

I wanted to clarify the position. You can give so many cut motions in the Budget but nobody accepts your cut motion.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Neither Mr Minister alone nor the Opposition alone can have it. It is for the House to accept or not to accept. You have moved your amendment and the House has said 'no'. Therefore, that question does not arise. Please continue.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I did not expect that this question will be raised by a veteran parliamentarian like Shri Somnath Chatterjee. The whole exercise was over by 31st December. We have accepted that scheme. It was put into operation by an ordinance and after that....

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Mr. Mukherjee, the way things should have happened....

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no, it is all right. Mr. Minister, please conclude.

SHRI PRANAB KUMAR MUKHERJEE: I do not think there was any irrationality in ordinance because Parliament was in Session and it was in the month of October that the ordinance was issued by the President and it was not in the month of November as has been pointed out by Shri Chatterjee.

I do not think, Sir, there is any other fresh point which requires to be answered by me. Thank you.

सभापति महोदय : प्रश्न यह है

कि विधेयक को पारित किया जाये ।

The motion was adopted.

18.18 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, January 20, 1976/Pausa 30, 1897 (Saka).

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